FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR F. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 274 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MSS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.

MATHERAN STATION RETIRING ROOMS.

Large, Airy and well-furnished Suited Accommodation for very large number of Visitors.

The Catering and Management of the Matheran Railway Refreshment and Retiring Rooms will now be run by a first-class European Caterer and Hotelier of repute, and Visitors will find this the best in Matheran for Cuisine, Comfort and Cleanliness.

All milk used will be pure and fresh from our own cows and Buffaloes kept on the premises.

Terms. Rs. 8/8 per diem Inclusive

OPEN NOW.

Rooms now booking.

Tel. 2710. *Telegraphic*:—"LODGE"
THE ONLY BEST AND COMFORTABLE HOME.
FOR RAJAHS AND HIGH CLASS HINDU FAMILIES.

Shri Narsinh Hindu Lodge

VITHAL SAYANA BUILDING, LOHAR CHAWL

Decent boarding and lodging accommodation guaranteed

For charges.:—	Monthly	Daily
Special Class for kings	200—0	10—0—0
1st Class	75—100	5—0—0
2nd Class	50—70	3—8—0
		3—0—0
		2—8—0

STUDENTS GRANTED FOR CONCESSION UPPER CLASS.

SHIPPING

P. O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies incorporated in England).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
25th November	MALWA	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
9th „	NARKUNDA†	16,227
16th „	CALEDONIA	7,622
23rd „	KARMALA*	9,098
30th „	[illegible]	7,952
1923		
6th January	MOLDAVIA*	15,800
13th „	KASHGAR	8,840
20th „	MANTUA	10,902
27th „	NALDERA†	15,825
3rd February	MALWA	10,941
10th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th „	KHYBER	9,014
24th „	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th „	DEVANHA	8,092
17th „	CHINA	7,952
24th „	MOREA*	10,911
31st „	MANTUA	10,902
7th April	MALWA	10,941
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st „	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th „	MACEDONIA	11,089

* Through steamers from China.

†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

P AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN

A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1922.		
21st November ..	NEVASA	9,071
4th December ..	MATIANA	8,600
22nd „ ..	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
4th January ..	MASHOBRA	3,324
19th „ ..	GAZANA*	5,284
2nd February ..	GAMARIA*	5,255
16th „ ..	MASULA*	7,261
7th March ..	MALDA	8,965
16th March ..	MATIANA	8,600
30th „ ..	MULBERA	9,100
13th April ..	MANDALA	8,246
27th „ ..	MANTOLA	8,903

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

1922.		
19th November	SICILIA	
15th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Nellore."
28th „	SOUDAN	
1923		
12th January	MOREA	
22nd „	SICILIA	
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Khyber."
28th February	SOUDAN ..	
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Karmala"
6th April ..	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Kashgar"

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
24th November..	NALDERA	15,825
18th December ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
1923.		
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April ..	NALDERA	15,825

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
20th Novr. ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Coast.
22nd „ ..	MATIANA ..	Karachi Direct.
23rd „	BANDRA ..	P. Gulf via Karachi 10.-30 A.M.
24th „ ..	VARSOVA ..	Bussrah via Karachi
25th „ ..	LINGA ..	Karachi Coasting
29th „ ..	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1900.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE.

Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Tambo Maru ..	N. Wada	6,845	15 Nov.	25 Nov.
Moji Maru ..	Y. Tomioka	3,757	27 Nov.	11 Dec.
Tsushima Maru	T. Takeda	6,746	9 Dec.	16 Dec.
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	6,974	14 Dec.	26 Dec.
Kamakura Maru	J. Fujisawa	5,839	27 Dec.	10 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, and fitted with electric lights & fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. Holmberg..	5100.	12th November.
S.S. Jalaputra..	8310.	30th November.

For freight and other particulars apply to NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO.

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00=£10,953,066
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00=£ 5,328,000
Reserved Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00=£ 6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.
BRANCHES.
LONDON:
9, Bishopgate, London, E. C. 2.
NEW YORK:
91, Liberty Street.
PARIS:
9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL:—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Pernambucco, do Norte Para, Manaos.

PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja, Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira da Fos, Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.

ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira), Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).

WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S. Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thomo, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes, Lubango.

EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques, Inhambane, Beira, Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique, Ibo.

INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.

CHINA:—Macau, TIMOR:—Dili.

Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

C. de SEABRA,
Acting Manager.

WONDER OF THE WORLD.

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.

I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT.

Try once sample box, Re. 1-2-0, Big bottle Rs. 5-5-0.

Write:—

HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHA HAMDANI.
NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memonwada Road, P. N. 2.
BOMBAY.

THE BEST AND SAFEST ANTISEPTIC

IGLODINE.

For internal and external use.
Stocked by all the leading Chemists.
Particulars from:—
MADHAV AGENCY.
BOMBAY NO. 1

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:—
225,000 shares of Rs. 500 each...Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1922:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,894 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,35,500
..... Rs. 5,62,35,500

RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 4,11,62,505
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 5,62,06,500

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
Sir ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE
5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Sir NORCOT WARREN, Manager.

BRANCHES:

Agra	Jubbulpore
Ahmedabad	Karachi
Ahmedabad City	Kumbakonum
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Akola	Larkana
Akyab	Lucknow
Allahabad	Lyallpur
Alleppey	Madras (Mount Road)
Ambala	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bareilly	Meerut
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Mooltan
Beswada	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Byculla)	Muttra
Bombay (Mandvi)	Moradabad
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Mymensingh
Broach	Nagpore
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Narayanguage
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Nasik
Calcutta (Park Street)	Negapatam
Calicut	Ootacamund
Cawnpore	Palacole (Sub-outstation to Cocanada)
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Patna
Chittagong	Peshawar
Cocanada (Out-station Narsapur)	Poona
Cochin	Poona City
Coimbatore	Quetta
Colombo	Rajahmandry
Cuddalore	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cuttack	Rangoon
Dacca	Rawalpindi
Darjeeling	Secunderabad
Delhi	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Dhulia	Sholapur
Erode	Simla
Guntur	Sukkur
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Surat
(Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Tellicherry
Hyderabad (Sind)	Trichinopoly
Hubli	Trivandrum
Indore	Tuticorin
Jalgaon (East Khan-deish)	Vellore
Jalpaiguri	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs
Capital Authorised	100,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	25,80,130
Reserved Fund	18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hapur	Ludhiana
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Amballa Cant	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
ASSETS EXCEED RS. 30,00,000.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

5% P.A. ON DAILY BALANCES.

As long as the Government of India finds it difficult to borrow funds in the open market at a rate of interest lower than 6 per cent. p. a. or at any rate below 5 per cent. p. a. we have decided to give full advantage to our customers of the predicament of the Government and to grant them 5 per cent. p. a. on their daily balances with us on Savings Accounts on and from the 1st of August, 1922. Interest payable only on the 31st day of December each year, even though an account may be closed earlier.

Investments mainly in or against Government of India Securities and in Securities admitted by the Trust Act. For rules and particulars apply to

YESHWANT ANNA KUNTE, Esq., Director. Girgaum Branch
Dr. PRABHAKAR S SHILOTRI, M.A. Ph. D., Managing Director

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY.

SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT

DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES

Fuel, Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Preasure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretches Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

OFFICE:—37, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Mazgao
Telephone 2457.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN.
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY, ESQR.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.
For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT.—PROMPT PAYMENT

for all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager
CALCUTTA
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St. CALCUTTA
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD INSURE IN LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE CO. LTD,

Head Office.
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

PATRON.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar K.C.S.I.

CHAIRMAN.
Maharaj Kumar Victor N. Narayan of Cooch Behar.

Because.
No Company combines so many advantages:
It is a purely Indian Company.
Under expert and most efficient management.
It guarantees positive protection.
Cheapest Rates of Premium.
Premiums payable by small instalments.
Guaranteed Surrender and Paid-up values.
Policies are automatically protected from forfeiture.
It grants liberal loans.
For Particulars apply to the HEAD OFFICE.

WANTED.
Experienced and reliable CHIEF AGENT for Bombay Presidency.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT"

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 200. Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.:—1 Copy, Rs. 2-3-0. 2 Copies, Rs. 4-6-0. Six Copies, Rs. 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR,
79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

We have just received for sale, Miscroscope with oil emersion. High pressure steriliser Incubators gas and electric breakers, test tubes, ampoules and Glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.
Telephone: No. 2411.
Telegrams: "GUNDISAN."

Dr. I. M. Mallick's

(M.A., M.D., B.L.)

RENOWNED PATENT

IC-MIC COOKER

For Free Catalogues apply Manager,

29, College Street, CALCUTTA

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SOVEREIGN RINGWORM OINTMENT.

Will give miraculous cure in 24 hours for chronic Ringworm, dhoby's itches and other skin diseases. Guaranteed. If not money back. Price per phial As. 12. Packing and Postage As. 6 3 phials. Packing and Postage free.

SOVEREIGN AND CO.
Kasim Mehta Buildings Room No. 28 3rd floor, 11 and 12 Soparibag Road, Parel, Bombay.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rate:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A smart and hard working GODOWN ASSISTANT with experience in seed exports. Salary according to qualification. Apply to Box No. 8715, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5513

WANTED—Competent WEAVING MASTER, well conversant with sizing. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 8724, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle,"
A C14892.

WANTED—Energetic and influential AGENTS and CANVASSERS to sell our products on very liberal terms. Merchants given first preference. Apply for terms to COMPASS MFG. COMPANY, Nadiad, B.B. & C.I. Rly.
A R5487

WANTED—Gujrati, Marathi and English speaking CANVASSERS on fixed salaries. Apply G. CURTIS, 375, Hornby Road, 3rd floor in person between 9 and 12 a.m.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS and GENTLEMEN AGENTS on a monthly salary of Rs. 50/- plus the trainages. For samples and terms apply with four annas stamps to B. Venkatesiah & Co., Hanuman Temple Street, CHIKBALLAPUR, (Kolar) (Mysore).
A R5528.

WANTED.—A qualified SUB-OVERSEER to supervise Capital works on Kotah Sub-Division. Apply to EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Kotah, B. B. and C. I. Railway with copies of testimonials stating pay required.
A C14878

WANTED—A Gujerati-knowing LADY GRADUATE for the ladies' department of the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. Apply personally at the Bank between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m.
A C14879

WANTED—Influential AGENTS for progressing the sale of our renowned "SCENTED SANDAL DUST" manufactured purely out of Mysore Products by the Mysore Exports and Imports Co., Bangalore City Liberal commission allowed to Wholesale dealers and Merchants. Further particulars on application.
R5526

THE INDUSTRIAL MILLS AND COTTON CO., LTD.—1, Nursing's Lane, Calcutta. WANTED AGENTS to sell shares of Cotton Mills, Cotton Garden, Match Factory and Tea Gardens on monthly salary of Rs. 100-5-125 or on commission up to Rs. 10 per cent. Apply to the SECRETARY.
A 14826

WANTED for the Lokmanya Rashtriya Vinayamandier and Mahavidyalay, Surat, an experienced B.A. or M.A. with History and Economics for the post of Principal. Apply to the Secretary, Rashtriya Kelvani Mandal-Lundchok, Surat, when testimonials stating age, experience, minimum salary required,etc.
R.5497.

THE BENGAL POULTRY, FISHERY AND TRADING CO. LTD.—WANTED smart and influential AGENTS immediately to sell shares of the above Company (a purely prosperous national concern) on decent commission or pay. Please apply at once to the MANAGING AGENTS, 3, Raj Mohan Street, Calcutta.
A 14827

WANTED—AGENTS, having Insurance experience and good influence in their locality, on decent salary. No security deposit or other vexatious conditions to be complied. Apply for rules with particulars of experience to the INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT TRUST, LTD., Equton Road, DELHI.
A 14837

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p. m. in 30 days. We can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND SYSTEM OF SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and the speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. 30 Days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1 Rawalpindi.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

LOCKED GARAGES to let at Rs. 30/- per month. Apply INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LD., Lamington Road off Jacob Circle.
C R 5413

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR for Printing Press, Shops, Workshop or Godowns, at 33, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort. Apply within, 1st floor.
C R5525

TO LET—In Elphinstone Circle, Lift available. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R5490

TO BE LET.—FOR HINDOOS ONLY—A BUNGLOW open on all sides, airy well ventilated with a spacious garden, nearly twenty minutes' walk from Andheri Railway station. Apply or see personally Messrs. CHENRAM JESRAJ, 393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
C R5479

TO BE LET FOR OFFICES—2nd and 4th floors of a ventilated new house at Mint Road, Fort, junction Manordas Street. Please apply to SHAH JAICHAND BOGHA, adjoining house, 1st floor.
C R5464

BLOCKS with modern comfort [illegible] LET on Tardeo Road, Jaifalwadi [illegible] Bai Street. Quiet locality. Apply to [illegible] DONGRE.
C R 5429

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 3030, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO., 864, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—AN ADEQUATE PLOT OF LAND, prominently situated near Railway Workshops at Goyagate-BARODA. well located for mill erection or other indigenous industrial plant. Baroda State offers splendid opportunities for industries Electric Power also available. Apply Box No 8723 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G R5523

HOTELS.

JUST OPENED—PUNJAB PALACE HOTEL. Second to none. The only Indian modern Hotel in Bombay. Students invited at special rates with every comfort. Also Family arangements at very moderate charges. E. K. PALIA'S BUILDING Carnac Road, Dhobi Talao.
C5436

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—One sparingly used HUPMOBILE Touring Car, fitted with artillery wheels, 5 lamps, spare rim, horn, etc., and in an excellent running order. Can be seen and tried at BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD., 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
J.A. R.5510.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

FOR SALE.—10 N. H. P. New Portable Steam Engines by Ruston J. Hornsby, Rates cheapest. Write to MAGANLAL D. DESAI, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.
K R5467

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—APPLICANTS to obtain free copy of "SECRET OF SUCCESS", our 1922 Prospectus. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, SURAT.
N R5469

WANTED—PURCHASERS of SAMBHAR HORNS. Please offer prices per maund. About three hundred maunds available for sale at Bundi. Apply to RAI SAHIB PANDIT SWARUP NARAIN, Chief Revenue Officer, Bundi State.
P 14853

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One BILLIARD TABLE good condition. Apply MANAGER KHOJA PUNJEBHAI CLUB, Chawpatty, to 8 p.m.
N R5500

BOOKS AND STAMPS

GUIDE TO THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY EXCLUDING SIND by P. C. DIVANJI., M.A., LL.M., Jt. Sub-Judge Jalgaon, containing upto-date information on all topics of utility and interest to Government officers of all departments, business men, excursion parties and others with a comprehensive Introduction exhaustive Index and a map on art paper in five colours showing the approaches to all the important places by railways, roads and steamers. Can be had of the Author for Rs. 3 excluding postage.
L R5239

STAMPS—BARGAINS: 9 BATUM 1921, (Br: Occupation), 1 to 50 roubles. Cat: 25 sh. approximately. Price Rs 3/8 14 UKRAINE Pictorials 1921, 1 to 200 gr. Cat: 2sh. 3d., Price 6 annas. Both complete unused sets Gwalior 9 pics Write for offers. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD:, ALLAHABAD.
L 14893

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LADDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE Meerut, (Registered under Act XXI of 1860)—Please apply to Dr. R. R. Gupta, M.D., (Homoeo) Principal for free prospectus and case taking book of -/4/- cost, to learn and secure diplomas of Homoeopathic, Electro Homoeopathic and Biochemic sciences and to get yourself treated of chronic and complicated diseases.
M R5499

FINANCIAL.

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST for a going-on and lucrative Business. Please apply to Box No. 8702, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R5457

WANTED—FINANCIERS for Turpentine, and the Mines of Black Lead, Cement Alum, Pebblestones, Iron, and Brass powder. Black lead can be recovered in large quantity investing small capital. For particulars communicate with the REVENUE MINISTER, Amb State, care of Dr. Mirza Yakub Beg, Ahmedin Building, Lahore. R5485

WANTED—An Active or Sleeping FINANCING PARTNER (1 lakh) to start a very useful and profitable industry under a Foreign trained gentleman with considerable local experience. Apply Box No. 8722, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R5527

MANAGER and ORGANISER of prominent Import Firm wants FINANCIER with a view to starting new business as partner Facts and figures of present Firm will convince of interesting and profitable prospects Address Box No. 6087, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
P 23519

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BREAD, BREAD, BREAD.—The most excellent and wholesome, baked in Steam OVEN of the latest style. Expert managements. Established over 40 years. Beware of hawkers of insanitary BAZAR BREAD. Apply sharp to THE CLARE ROAD BAKERY, J. Circle.
T R5[illegible]

TEAKWOOD FOR SALE—Large quantity of Rajabarari Teakwood, "the best in the Central Provinces," both sawn and unsawn. Prices moderate. Delivery immediate. Special rates for large orders. Apply MANAGER, Rajabarari Estate, Timarni (G. I. P. Railway).
T R5416

PIANO REPAIRS—If despaired of your worn-out Piano get it transformed into a new one at lowest cost to save the present high prices of new ones. S. CHANJIBHOY, near Grant Road P. O.
N R5523

PROFESSION

CHALLANGE TO CURE.

THOSE who cannot recover health by medicine, call at DRUGLESS DISPENSARY, Rpon Road, Parsi Statue, Bombay 8.
5453.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY, COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

TENDERS are invited for the following timber:—

Tender No. 1—for approximately 2,500 Tons of Indian Timber in logs and planks.

Tender No. 2—For approximately 1330 Tons of Burmah or Siam Teak squares and planks.

Copies of specifications, Terms, and conditions of tenders can be had on application from the Undersigned on payment of Re. per copy of each tender.

Tenders are returnable on Friday, the 15th December 1922.

G. E. R. SLADE,
Controller of Stores,
B. B. & C. I. Ry., Mahalaxmi, Bombay....
TA C14842

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited in Form No. F/2 (Item rate tenders) for the work of strengthening the Shedi Bridge at Dakor the estimated cost of which is Rs. 64,000 of which steel work costing about Rs. 15,000 will be supplied by this department subject to clause 26 of Form No. F/2.

Blank forms of tenders will be issued from the office of the U. S. at Kaira between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. on payment of Rs. 2 (two) per copy on all days except Sundays and holidays upto 24th November, 1922.

Tenders which should be sealed and endorsed should reach this office on 27th November, 1922, along with the earnest money of Rs. 490 in currency notes at Kaira.

A security deposit of Rs. 4,900 in currency notes will have to be furnished by the contractor whose tender will be accepted by the U. S.

Acceptance or rejection of any tender will rest with the Executive Engineer.

No additions or alterations made by the contractor in the tender without express permission of the U. S. will be considered.

(Sd.) S. B. TYABJI,
Executive Engineer,
Kaira and Panch Mahals.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Camp Dakor, 15-11-1922.
C14889

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between HAJI ABDULLA HAJI EBRAHIM, HAJI ESMAIL HAJI EBRAHIM, MAHOMED HAJI HUSEIN and RAJUBALLY P. EBRAHIM carrying on business in Empty Bottles, etc in Bombay under the name and style of Haji Ebrahim Fazal & Co. has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from 1st. October, 1922 and from the said date the business has been carried on and will henceforth continue to be carried on by the undersigned Rajubally P. Ebrahim on his own account alone under the name and style of the above firm and that he will collect the outstandings due to and be responsible for the debts due by the said firm.

RAJUBALLY P. EBRAHIM
R5519

NOTICE.

KOTAH STATE will be pleased to grant the following facilities for starting Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills in its territory:—

(1) Land required for erection of Mills will be granted free of cost.

(2) No duty will be levied on the Machinery and other Materials such as Coal etc., imported from outside for the purpose of the Mills.

(3) No duty will be levied on the export of products for a period of five years from the date of sanction for opening such Mills. After the expiry of five years, duty at Rs. 1/9 per cent on the cost of the products exported will be chargeable for three years and no duty will be charged on the goods consumed in the Kotah State.

(4) No financial help will be given by the State except that it may purchase some shares of the Mills on the reliability of the promoters.

Capitalists should correspond with.

THE SECRETARY,
Board of Commerce and Industries,
KOTAH (Rajputana).

NOTICE.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

THE 48TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Khatau Makanji Spinning & Weaving Co. was held on the 10th November, 1922, when a final dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 (Rupees Twenty-five) per share free of income tax for the year ended 30th June, 1922, was sanctioned and it will be paid on and after Monday the 20th November, 1922, between the hours from 12-30 p.m. to 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Registered Addresses of the Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 4th November, 1922.

R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 10th November, 1922. C14834

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SPLENDID OPPERTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT

AUCTION SALE on 21st November, 1922 through Thana Court of a valuable property, consisting of about ten thousand square yards, covered with three substantial buildings, a big well, mango trees, etc., about 7 minutes' walk from the Station on Nawapada side. For particulars, see the Nazir, District Court, Thana.

Final bids will be received in Court-house from 12 noon that day.
14859

NOTICE.

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

RETURN JOURNEY tickets at 1 1/3rd fare will be allowed to 1st and 2nd class passengers on conditions that will be notified later during the ensuing Christmas Holidays.

E. TREVOR ROBINSON.
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 18th November, 1922.
C14884

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that BRAZ VALENTINE GOMES has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned properties and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand into or upon the said lands hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, bequest, charge, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office within the Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the same will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and void

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

The three pieces of land with trees thereon at Talegaon Dabhada, District Poona, bearing Survey Nos. 35, 38, and 39 measuring in all about fifty-seven acres or thereabouts and standing in the names of Braz Valentine Gomes and J. P. Rodrigues.

Dated this 17th day of November, 1922.

Messrs. PARALKAR MANOHAR & BHAGWAT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7-9-11, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C14869

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3449 of 1920.

Messrs. MANJI HIRJI and Co., a firm, carrying on business in partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents at Khadak, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs

vs.

Messrs. SHA MANILAL CHUNILAL, a firm, doing business as Merchants at Petlad ..... Defendants.

To,

(1) Manilal Nathalal,
(2) Nathalal Garbardas,
(3) Chunilal Damodar,
(4) Gordhan Damodar,

The partners in the abovenamed Defendant firm.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under Order XXI, Rule 50 (2) of the Code of Civil Procedure to appear in person or by advocate or attorney of this Court before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 23rd day of November, 1922, at 11-15 in the forenoon to show cause why leave should not be granted to the Plaintiffs to execute against you as partners in the abovenamed Defendant firm the Decree pronounced against the abovenamed Defendant firm on the 23rd day of August, 1921, in the above Suit.

Dated this 19th day of September, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 19th day of September, 1922.

Messrs. VACHHA AND CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
C14888

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of HANSRAJ RAVJI, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a bachelor, without occupation, residing at Mandavi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

MANIBAI widow of Karsondas Ravji of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Gaiwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this tenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 10th day of November, 1922.

Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C1890

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

RE: FAKHRUDIN & CO.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our clients MIYA SAHEB ABBASBHOY SULLEMANJI, MAHOMEDBHOY ADAMJI and HOOSEINBHOY ADAMJI that the partnership business of Glass Merchants and dealers in Tin plate moulding wire-netting, zinc sheets, etc., carried on in Bombay at No. 71, Mirza Street, under the name style and firm of Fakhrudin & Co., by our aforesaid clients in partnership with the firm of Isoofally Abdoolabhoy (Savlivala) Paper merchants has been dissolved in consequence of the said firm of Isoofally Abdoolabhoy having been insolvents.

NOTICE is also hereby given that our clients the said Miya Saheb Abbasbhoy Sullemanji, Mahomedbhoy Adamji and Hooseinbhoy Adamji will now carry on the said business of glass, Tin-plates moulding wire-netting and Zinc sheets at the same premises No. 71, Mirza Street, Bombay, under the name and style and firm of Mahomedbhoy Adamji and Co.

All Debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by our aforesaid clients who are continuing the said business in partnership under the style or firm of Mahomedbhoy Adamji and Co., as aforesaid.

Dated this 18th day of November, 1922.

NANU HORMASJI & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Miya Saheb Abbasbhoy Sullemanji, Mahomedbhoy Adamji and Hooseinbhoy Adamji.
C14886

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GORDHANDAS MOWJI, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property herein after described.

All persons having any claim in to or upon or against the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, lease, lien, gift, will, trust, inheritance, incumbrances, easement, charge maintenance residence, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Mercantile Bank Buildings Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same if any will be considered as waived null and void and the sale will be completed without any regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Dady Sheth Agiary Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 59, New No. 547, Old Survey No. 248 and New Survey No. 245 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Prabhudas Kissondas Mody, on or towards the West by the property of Ganpatrao Sadashiwji on or towards the North by the said Dady Sheth Agiary Road and on or towards the South by the property of Portuguese Church of Nosa Senhora and of which said hereditament and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under C Ward No. 3972, 3973, 3974, 3975 and 3976 and Street Nos. 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 1, 2, and 3.

Dated at Bombay this 16th day of November, 1922.

PAYNE AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C14822

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SHORT CAUSE.

Summons to answer plaint under section 27 O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE DIAMOND SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office at 39-41, Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

BHAILAL HARILAL PAREKH, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, a Merchant and Shroff his registered address with the plaintiff company being 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwer, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Defendant.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiffs claim from the defendant the sum of Rs. 11,036-11-10 with further interest on the allotment and call moneys at per cent. per annum from the first day of January, 1922, upto payment, the cost of this suit and such further relief as in the circumstances may seem fit to this Honourable Court.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 19th day of December 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 7th day of July, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 7th day of July 1922.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C14885

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No 321

AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED'S CAMERA, MEDICINES, FIELD GLASSES, BAROMETERS, ETC., ETC.

By the order of R. R. Wadia, Esq., the Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Captain G. D. F. Sullivan, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th December, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Camera with slides, medicines, measure glass, thermos flask, field glasses, telescopic case, pistol, barometers, syphon bottle, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT ALTAMOUNT ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors for Captain Elliee Victor Sassoon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 7th December, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on site the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground being part of the property lately known as Nilam Baug, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 1,667 square yards situated at Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill and forming the part of land bearing Collector's Old No. 307, New No. 2064, Old Survey No. 64 and New Survey No. 7126, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3444 (5), Street No. 22 D and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Altamount Road, on or towards the North by a private road leading to the plot of Mr. Jehangir Rustomji Patel, on or towards the West by the plots of Mr. Premsukh Uderam and Mr. Jehangir R. Patel and on or towards the South by the plots of Mr. Dady J. Billimoria and Mr. Ardesher Namdar Irani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., Solicitors, at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th November, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 3,000 BALES OF STAPLE COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

To-day MONDAY the 20th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, near the sea, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

About 2,470 bales of Oomra cotton.
400 bales of Compta cotton.
180 bales of Broach cotton.

Slightly damaged by fire and water in the late fire which occurred in the Jaitha of Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 236 BAGS OF EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR (DAMAGED BY WATER).

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will To-day MONDAY the 20th inst., sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Princes Dock in R. B. C. No. 11 Bond.

On account of the concerned about 236 Bags of Egyptian loaf sugar damaged by water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 20th November, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
52 Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of a plot of land situate at Warden Road, Mahaluxmi, advertised for sale this day, Monday the 20th instant, has been POSTPONED sine die.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th November, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
98 Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF TENTS AND TENTAGE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of P. Rai, Esq., at Godown No. E 3, South Improvement Trust at New Chinch Bunder Road.

One large lot of Tents and Tentage.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 20th November, 1922.

A MAGNIFICIENT SAL FOREST.

(GORAKHPUR DISTRICT.)

AUCTION SALE, on 20-11-1922, of 460 acres of Sal forest. A great opportunity for making huge profits!! Life's only chance!!!

For particulars apply to the GUARDIAN and MANAGER, Mian Saheb's Estate, GORAKHPUR, U. P.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H.H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA

Gandarv Natak Mandali

Wednesday 22nd November 1922
(8 p. m.) Night
MUKANAYAK
Saturday 25th November 1922
(8 p. m.) Night
SANSHAYA KALLOL
Sunday 26th November 1922
(2-30 p. m.) Noon
DRAUPADI

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AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
R Courteneidge &
W. Holloway's London Co.
"FAITHFUL HEART"
Plans at Rose & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
and Lovely
BEVERLY BAYNE
In
"IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE"

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MITCHELL LEWIS
IN
"THE LAST OF HIS PEOPLE"
Also
PATHE PRESENTS THE
BECKETT-MORANI
FIGHT FILM.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE MILE-A-MINUTE SERIAL
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
BY THE THRILL-A-MINUTE
STUNT KING
CHARLES HUTCHISON
Life means nothing to Hutch. The greater the risks the better he likes them.
NO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
WILL INSURANCE HIM.
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
A THRILLING STORY OF NEW YORK HARBOUR.
SEE IT TO-DAY
EPISODES. 7,—8,—9.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT
To-day Double Programme
FOURTH INSTALMENT OF
THE GREAT MYSTERY SERIAL
'A Woman in Grey'
EPISODES
No. 10. The house of horrors
No. 11. A fight for life
No. 12. Circumstantial evidence
AND
Kohinoor Film Co's. production
Sati Parvati

ONE WEEK MORE,
BY ORDER OF OUR PATRONS.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
THE GREATEST PICTURE OF THE SEASON
A picture adaptation of the most well-known story from the Hindu scriptures—highly interesting and instructive.
Pitrodhar OR
Ganga The Redeemer.
See how Bhagirath succeeded in bringing Ganga down to earth to do her work of purification of the sinful for ages to come.
In point of artistic photography—beautiful settings—perfect acting—it is
THE BEST PICTURE
PRODUCED IN GORGEOUS STYLE BY
the well-known
STAR FILMS LTD.
POPULAR PRICES
Time: 5-15 7; 8-45; 10-30.
Extra Show on Holiday at 3-30.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT!
"THE DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON"
Six final parts—and the very best—the very sweetest—the very strongest parts of the whole Cine History!
Clouds roll by—Love triumphs—rancour dies—right is vindicated—blood asserts itself—peace and happiness reign supreme.
"THE DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON"
(1) Invasion of Russia by Napoleon
(2) Conference with mighty generals on the battlefield
(3) The Birth of the son and heir.
(4) Rumour of Napoleon's death.
(5) The insurrection headed by General Malet.
(6) Court-Martial of the ebels.
(7) Death of Mrs. Malet through grief.
(8) Order of release—"Too late!"
(9) Laurence vowing revenge on the dead corpse of her supposed father.
(10) Open threat at the tyrant.
(11) Attempt of assassination—foiled!
(12) The meeting of the father and the child!
(13) "Oh! Father—I did not know!! I did not know"
(14) Fouche exiled.
"THE DAUGHTER OF NAPOLEON"
To-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
NOVELTY CINEMA.
(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!
Another Big Success of the internationally famous Star
THE STORY THAT GRIPS THE HEART AND SETS THE NERVE ON EDGE!
A Glorious Universal Jewel Production with the fascinating, bewitching popular
PRISCILLA DEAN

A tousled head snuggled in the curve of her neck—and it seemed to 'SilkyMoll' Madden that two chubby hands were twined about her very heartstrings. See Priscilla Dean in
"OUTSIDE THE LAW"
8 Reels—8000 Feet
A Universal Jewel Super-production
Starring
PRISCILLA DEAN
BRING YOUR WIFE
The story of the daughter of a reformed crook who forsakes the straight path when her father is "framed" by a former lieutenant and sent to prison. How she matches her wits against the Minions of the law and the underworld; how the maternal instinct softens her soul and how her reformation is accomplished by the philosophy of a Chinese sage.
BRING YOUR KIDS
To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
WEST-END MA
New Churney Road.
Opposite
Cama Bag.

!! TO-NIGHT !!
AND DURING THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
RAJA BHOJA
IN 6 ACTS
PRODUCED BY
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
THE PROGRAMME INCLUDES
PATHE GAZETTE & SNUB POLLARD COMIC.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SAT. AND SUN. at 3-30 p.m.

Under Public Patronage
Lalitkala Darsha Sangit Natak Mandali
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, "BOMBAY THEATRE"
on
Wed. 22-11-1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Benefit Performance! Benefit Performance!
SANYASHACHA SANSAR
No complementary tickets will be allowed for his play.
Saturday 25-11-1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
SHAHA SHIVAJI
Sunday 26-11-1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH OF NOV. 1922.

DIVISION	Hours of Sunshine during the day	Number of hours Rain fallen during the 24 hours.	At 8 hours. Temperature	At 8 hours. Humidity	Rainfall. From 1st June to date.	Rainfall. From 1st Nov. to date.	Departure since 1st Nov. to date.
Punjab—							
Lahore	8.0	3.8	65	..	0.61	..	—0.61
Multan	8.5	0.6	67	..	0.0	0	0
Mukteswar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharmsala	4.1	1.0	59	..	0	0	0.19
Sindh—							
Hyderabad	8.3	0.5	67	..	0	0	0
Karachi	7.8	1.0	59	..	0	0	—0.13
Lahore	7.8	0.4	58	..	0	0	—0.03
Mirpur	7.9	0.4	62	..	0	0	—0.03
Jacobabad	7.9	0.4	49	..	0	0	—0.22
Dadar	10.0	..	41	..	0	0	—0.06
United Provinces—							
Agra	10.1	1.0	40	..	..	..	—0.06
Allahabad	7.2	0.4	59	..	0.01	0	—0.14
Fatehgarh	8.1	0.8	59	..	0.15	0	—0.06
Cawnpore	7.8	0.5	51	..	..	0	—0.35
Allahabad	8.1	0.4	65	..	0	0	—0.25
Bihar and Rajputana—							
Jacobabad	8.1	0.8	64	..	0	0	0
Karachi	8.4	0.3	68	..	0	0	—0.05
Ajmer	8.0	0.4	56	..	0	0	—0.05
Jaipur	8.0	0.8	1	43	..	0.51	—0.18
Kotah	8.6	0.6	1	31	..	0	—0.06
Mount Abu	6.6	0.5	2	24	..	0	—0.03
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India—							
Ahmedabad	8.0	0.8	1	17	..	0	0.03
Dwarka	8.7	0.5	1	..	..	0	0
Veraval	8.5	0.6	0	55	..	0	—0.47
Rajkot	8.9	0.5	0	38	..	0	—0.14
Bhavnagar Para	8.7	0.5	0	33	..	0.25	0
Surat	8.8	0.6	0	49	..	0.13	0
Ahmedabad	8.9	0.4	0	43	..	0	—0.02
Deesa	7.1	0.4	0	42	..	0	—0.05
Neemuch	8.1	1.0	0	41	..	0	—0.06
Indore	10.1	0.4	0	51	..	1.61	+0.38
Gujarat Provinces, Rajputana—							
Jubbulpore	7.7	1.7	9	75	..	1.50	+1.21
Sangor	9.4	0.5	0	47	..	0.87	+0.06
Nagpur	8.1	0.5	1	73	..	2.47	+0.11
Khandwa	8.5	0.4	0	52	..	0.59	+0.14
Akola	8.3	0.6	1	62	..	2.00	+1.12
Amraoti	8.2	0.7	0	37	..	1.24	+0.07
Raipur	8.1	0.4	0	40	..	1.50	—0.20
Chanda	8.1	0.5	0	70	..	0.92	+0.19
Raipur	8.1	0.6	0	51	..	0.22	+0.83
Konkan—							
Bombay	8.7	0.8	73.5	73	..	0	+0.71
Ahmednagar	8.6	1.0	..	37	..	2.40	+0.73
Harnai	8.4	0.5	1	61	..	2.66	+0.23
Karwar	8.0	0.4	0	54	..	2.39	—0.60
Deccan and Hyderabad—							
Malegaon	8.4	0.5	1	0	58	0.78	+0.76
Ahmednagar	7.9	0.6	0	67	..	1.00	+1.10
Poona	8.1	0.5	5	58	..	0.5	+0.24
Sholapur	8.5	0.9	0	47	..	1.91	—1.70
Bijapur	8.3	0.7	0	61	..	3.03	+0.16
Belgaum	8.0	0.5	9	3	45	3.03	+0.6
Aurangabad	8.8	0.5	0	49	..	0.04	+0.16
Hiarabad (Deccan)	8.0	0.9	0	60	..	1.13	+0.19
Kurnool	8.1	0.5	0	50	..	0.03	+0.20
Carnatic and Mysore—							
Bangalore	8.7	0.7	3	4	78	2.61	+0.06
Cuddapah	8.7	0.6	0	78	..	3.93	+0.01
Cocanada	8.4	0.7	4	9	78	13.15	—6.10
Guntakal	8.4	0.7	3	4	95	0.14	19.03	+7.11
Madras Peninsula—							
Madras and Mysore—							
Nagapattam	8.3	0.8	7.1	5	..	9.88	+9.87
Salem	8.6	0.6	1.7	4	..	5.81	—5.57
Coimbatore	9.1	0.6	3	4	81	0.91	+4.30
Madras	8.4	0.0	0	64	1	0.43	+7.79
Bangalore	6.0	0.2	2	24	..	4.97	+11.13
Coimbatore	8.6	0.2	1.1	85	0.09	3.03	+4.17
Trichinopoly	9.0	1.7	4.1	7	..	10.63	+7.53
Nagapattam	8.4	0.7	8	7	69	..	5.84	—4.36

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 18th November 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and in the south-east of the division humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures were nearly normal or below the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures were nearly normal or below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and nearly normal or in defect in Rajputana. Both day and night temperatures were nearly normal or below the average.

Gujart, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para and Surat and in excess at Bhui. Night temperature was below normal in Central India West and at Deesa, Bhui and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Raipur and in Berar humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures were nearly normal or below the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly normal at Bombay and in defect at other stations. Night temperature was below normal at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Ahmednagar and Poona and in defect at Belgaum and Hyderabad. Day temperature was nearly normal or below the average. Night temperature was lower than usual at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen at Trivandrum and Colombo amounting to 0.47 in. and 0.14 in. respectively and skies are moderately clouded in the south of the Peninsula. Over the rest of the reporting area skies are clear with temperatures nearly normal or below the average. Sea is moderate on the south Coromandel coast.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in Malabar and a few falls in Madras.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 17th November 1922.

Weather is disturbed in the Bay to the south-east of the Andamans. Rainfall has been nearly general in Tenasserim and has occurred at a few stations in south Madras. Victoria-Point has had one and a half inches and Port-Blair Trivandrum each one inch.

CORONER'S COURT.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.

The Coroner held an inquest on Thursday touching the death of Issac Samson (17) who was found lying below the high water mark at Hornby Villard on the foreshore on Thursday.

Sivabai, the mother of Issac indentifying the body said he was often going to the Villard for a swim in the sea.

The jury returned a verdict of death from drowning in the sea apparently by an accident.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF A DRUNKARD.

On the morning of 30th ultimo Ahmed Mahomed (40) a Mahomedan coolie was found lying on the footpath near Kasai Mohalla On being questioned he said on previous night he fell down from a tram car while he was drunk. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died on Thursday last.

The Coroner held an inquest and a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

KNOCKED DEAD BY MOTOR CAR.

The Coroner also held an inquest touching the death of Karim Rahim (11) who was knocked down on the 10th instant at Grant Road by motor car belonging to Mr. Clement Vaz.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A MURDERER HANGED.

Ramprasad Kanayalal (227 a Hindu cook, who was sentenced to death, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Crump, at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court for the murder of his master Bhugwandas, a broker, was hanged on the gallows at the Oomerady Jail on Saturday morning.

During his incarceration Ramprasad appealed to the Government and subsequently to the Government of India praying for commutation of death sentence but the appeals were rejected and the sentence was carried out on Saturday morning.

After execution Coroner held an inquest on Ramprasad's body when a verdict of death from judicial hanging was recorded.

CRUSHED TO DEATH BETWEEN ROLLERS.

On Friday, Jaykaran Sumser, (22) an operative of Pudumji Paper Mill situate at Lamington Road, was inserting wet paper in hot rollers, when his left hand was caught between the rollers and was pulled in. His hand and chest were burnt by the rollers and the machine was stopped and Jaykaran extricated but he was found dead.

At the Coroner's inquest on Jayakaran's body a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BOMEAY POLICE COURTS

MUSJID TRAIN COLLISION CASE.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Baldwin of the G.I.P. Railway charged Sitaram Vishnu, Cabinman at the Mazagaon cabin, with causing a collision at 9-45 p.m. on 27th of August at the Musjid Home signal by allowing the 'up' local to leave Mazagaon Station without obtaining "line clear" signal from Musjid Station

Mr. Joshi, Pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. J. J. Sophir, Pleader, defended the accused.

The prosecution story was that at 11-45 p.m. on 27th August Inspector Baldwin got information about the accident and proceeded immediately to Musjid Station to see the collision which had occurred about 200 paces from the Musjid Station. Six persons were injured and one died. The 36 "up" train was standing at the Masjid Station when the 154 "up" collided with it. The 36 "up" was waiting for the 'line clear' signal. The 154 "up" from Mazagaon without "line clear" signal. The accused was a station master in independent charge of the Mazagaon Cabin. In allowing the train to proceed without 'line clear' signal, accused violated Rule No 52 of the I. R. Act and his conduct was punishable under the section charged.

Driver Hern of the 36 "up" said he had been driving for about twenty-eight years He drove the 36 'up' that night. When he came to the Home Signal at Masjid, he found the signal against him. He pulled up the train. He was there for 4 minutes when a down local left the platform. About 2 minutes later he got a bump from the rear. At that time his break was off. He did not get off the engine to see the cause of the push. His engine had moved about ten yards when the wheels of a truck got off and the train stopped.

Mr. John Thomas Day, District Traffic Superintendent, G.I.P. Railway, also gave evidence to the effect that the accused had admitted his mistake.

The case was, then, adjourned.

CHARGED WITH THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

At the Esplande Police Court before Mr. G. K. Khairag, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged (1) Syed Mohmed, (2) Bachoo Rajmahomed, (3)Gulam Mahomed Acoo and (4) Gulammahomed Dirmahomed with the theft of Rs. 4,440 in currency notes and abetment of theft on 31st ultimo.

The evidence showed that Mr. Owen Jones, a travelling agent cashed a cheque of Rs. 4,440 in the National Bank of India on the 31st of October last and received notes of Rs. 100 and Rs. 5. While he was going towards the shop of Messrs. Leach and Weborny he felt a jerk and feeling his pocket he found the notes missing.

Mahomed Isac victoria driver, No. 2328 stated, that on the 1st instant he was engaged by the first and fourth accused at 5-30 p.m., in Tanker Street and was asked to drive to Colaba station. They had a new trunk and a bedding. While at Pyodhonie they asked driver not to drive by police station but through Kolsa Moholla. And at Colaba Station witness reported about the accused to Police Jemadar No. 167-A who with Sub-Inspector Sheikh arrested the accused.

The fourth accused was made an approver who said he was a hawker of sweet meats at Karachi. He came to Bombay a month ago and knew all the accused. He was putting up with the first accused. He heard the complainant shouting near Rajabai Tower that he was robbed. Accused No. 1 admitted at home that they had robbed the 'sahib.' They decided to go to Karachi the next day. When they were arrested at Colaba station accused No. 1 had Rs. 2,700 on his person.

Further hearing was adjourned.

A DRUNKARD FINED.

At the Girgaon Police Court on Friday, before Messrs Eruchshaw R. Heerjibehedin and B. S. Turkhard, Hon. Presidency Magistrates, one Manuel Gomes was charged with being drunk and disorderly on the 15th instant.

The prosecution story was that the accused at about 6 p. m. on the 15th instant was drunk and abusing Miss Ermeline Cardoz, an actress of the Star Cinema Film Company in the presence of a large crowd of people on a public road. The complainant was engaged to the brother of the accused, but she had cancelled the engagement.

Accused pleaded guilty and said that he went to the complainant to demand money which she owed to his brother and she having refused to pay him, he abused her.

The Court convicted the accused and held that the accused had no reason to harass and molest a young girl on the public road. He was convicted and fined Rs. 10. The Court, further, remarked that girls of the type of the complainant needed necessary protection. The accused was, therefore ordered to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 20 to keep the peace for a period of three months.

A MAN BURNT DEAD.

On Thursday some people residing in a five storied building at Huzria Street noticed smoke coming from a room on the second floor. They burst open the door and informed the Fire Brigade who immediatly repaired to the scene and put out fire. They found in the room Sheikh Ismail Sheikh Abdulla (36), the occupant of the room lying dead on the floor with his clothes burnt. Ismail had come from Basra about 8 months ago.

TRAINED WOMEN TEACHERS.

Of the private agencies that have been training teachers for primary schools the Baij Motlibai Wadia Training College of the Poona Seva Sadan is also one. Every year a fairly large number of trained mistresses are turned out from this institution. With the spread of primary education the demand for trained female teachers is bound to grow annually, at any rate in urban areas; and hence the Trustees of the Wadia Charities believe their Institution will render valuable help, in the furtherance of th cause of the spread of female education. This Training College is one of the big indigenous Institution in the whole of India, conducted on strictly non-secterian lines; and with increased funds at the disposal of the Society the scope of the College has ample potentialities for expansion.

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Steaming HOT for DAYS
Without OIL or FIRE.
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Mother Seigel's Syrup is "the ideal digestive remedy" because, by its gentle tonic and stimulating action on the organs of digestion, it keeps them healthy, and enables them to digest what you eat. Therefore, if you have any digestive disorders
TAKE THE HERBAL TONIC
Mother Seigel's Syrup! Fifteen to thirty drops in a little water after meals restore appetite, prevent pains after eating and keep you fit and well. Test it yourself and prove its worth!
MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP
The large size contains 75 average doses. It is also sold in Tablet form

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams)

Liverpool, Nov. 17th

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" Sales of East Indian	200
" Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

New York Tone :—

Advanced in favourable cables and partially on covering.

Mid, Americans		—
Egyptian F.G.F. sport Ltd. request		14 97
New York, 11 a.m. Sales		18 75
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	25 37
	Mar.	25 36
	May.	25 18
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	24 91
	Mar.	2 91

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 17th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
November	14·49
December	14·32
January	14·19
February	14·05
March	13·97
April	13·89
May	13·82
June	13·71
July	13·61
August	13·37
September	13·07
Oct.	12·84

Tone :—Steady.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov 17th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Nov.	14 47—28
Dec.	—
Jan.	14 12—28
Feb.	—
Mar.	13 91—28
April	—
May	13 76—28
June	—
July	13 51—28
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	12 77+71
Egyptians	—
Jan	18 10—50
March	18 25 50
May	18 50—40

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 17th

M. G. Bengal	Good	—	8 20
" "	Fully Good	—	8 60
" "	Fine	—	9 00
Bhownagar	No. 1 Oomra, Good	—	10 65
" "	Fully Good	—	11 05
" "	Fine	—	11 45
M. G. Broach	Good	—	12 60
" "	Fully Good	—	13 00
" "	Fine	—	13 40
M. G. Scinde	Good	—	8 10
" "	Fully Good	—	8 50
" "	Fine	—	8 90

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 17th

Months	To-day's prices.
Nov.	17·93
Dec.	17·85
Jan.	18·05
February	18·20
March	18· 5
April	18·35
May	18·40
June	18·45
July	18·50

Manchester dull.

Buyers believe in lower prices holding aloof.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 17th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	42,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—	2 ,000
" " to Continent	—	54,000
Futures at New York	Dec. —	25·68
" " "	Jan. —	25·67
" " "	March —	25·60
" " "	May —	25·44
Spot Cotton at New York	—	25·80
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	—	25·50
Futures at New Orleans	Jan. —	25·20
" " "	March —	25·19
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	—	10 15/16
Demand Bills	—	"
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	—	99 1/4
Do. Foreign	—	63 5/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Nov. 17th.

To-days Prices.

Futures at New York,	Dec.	25 30+38
	Jan.	25 67+52
	Mar.	25 60+45
	May.	25 44+51

Liverpool, Nov. 17th

Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	Jan.	14 10—21
	Mar.	13 97—22
	May	13 82—92
	July	13 61—21

London, Nov. 17th

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 1/16 Firm

Bar Gold £ 4-11-11 Quiet.

Bar Silver Spot 32 3/16 Quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Nov. 15th

Rentes 3 per cent.	59 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	32 37/16
" 2 months hence	31 7/8
Bear Covering Quiet	
Discount Bank of England Rate	3
3 per cent. since 17th July 1922	
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day market loans	1 1
Bullion Shipments	£ 144 778

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 16th

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 lbs Nov.	—
Barletta Rosso—63 lbs Nov.	10/3
Canadian 62 lbs. Nov.-Dec.	48,6
Karachi Feb.-Mar. Sellers	51
Bruce White (Persian), per 492 lbs C.I.F Nov.-Dec.	33/6
Red Karachi 480 lbs. Nov,	52

Tone—Firm.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18
Hongkong	£ 118
National	£ 112 1/2
and O. Banking Corporation	£ 14
Eastern Bank	£ 5 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Nov-Dec. Inactive	£ 17
LINSEED, Argentine Nov.-Dec. Paid	£ 17 1/8
RAPESEED Brown Cawnpore per ton Jan.-Feb-Paid fair trade	£ 15 1/4
LINSEED bold Nov. paid Endig easier.	£ 20
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec-Jan. Sellers	£ 8 5/8
VICTORIA RAPESEED:—Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£ 17 3/4

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 63 3/8
Copper Brazers	£ 82
Yellow Metal	£ 5
Hard Spelter	£ 28 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4%1960/90	87 1/4 : 1 8
Victory Bonds 4 %—	88 3/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	99 3/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	57 1/8—1/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	64 3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	55
7 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 110 1/2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec.-Jan.	13 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	12 1/2

Tone :—Firm.

Freight of Coal—Cardiff to Bombay 13

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec Jan Sellers	19/7 1/2
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan-Mar. Sellers	19/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec Jan Sellers	19/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Dec Jan. Sellers	19/1

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 18.

To-day Reuter reports an advance of 52 points in yesterday's New York futures. The advance appears to have been due to heavy trade buying. We still look for a further upward movement of prices in the American market.

In sympathy with the higher advances coming to hand from the New York market, the Marwari Bazar here opened this morning for F.G. M.G. Broach April/May delivery at Rs. 479/- and declined immediately to Rs. 476½/- The rate after going up by half a rupee or so, declined to Rs. 473½/- on Cutcha Candy Brokers' selling, and was quoted Rs. 474/- at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs 473½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs 473/- and closed at Rs. 473.

Fine M.G. Oomra Dec./Jany. opened this morning at Rs. 425½/-, declined to Rs 420½/- on office's selling, the rate at 4 p.m. being quoted Rs. 421/-; whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 425½/-, went down to Rs. 421½/- on Commission Houses selling, the rate at 4 p.m. being quoted Rs. 422/-. F.G. M.G. Bengals Dec./Jany. and March were respectively quoted Rs. 343/- Rs. 348/- nominally.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday and about 5,000 bales are reported to have been sold.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Nov. 18th

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	Apl./May.	—	473
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	—	343
F. G. Bengal	March	—	348
Fine Oomera	Dec.-Jan.	—	420
Fine Oomera	March.	—	421

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th Nov. 1922

Cotton	9,808 Bales.
Wheat	3,867 Cwts
Linseed	3,237 "
Rape, etc.	1,902 "
Gingellyseed	1,317 "
Poppyseed	1,211 "
Groundnuts	679 "
Castorseed	1,692 "
Rice	2,281 "
Myrabolams	nil "
Cottonseed	10,733 "
Mowraseed	397 "
Gram	269 "
Jowar	2,451 "
Masur	nil "
Barley	nil "
Rairy	2,531 "
Coal	938 Ton

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

We have received the following cable from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool, dated the 17th instant.

"Continued long liquidation early; market advanced later on trade buying."

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 26-0-3.
Bars gold forward, 26-0-3.
Bars gold 2nd settlement, 25-15-3.
Bars silver ready, 83-9.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 83-9.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 83-5.

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—Bank's selling T T. 1/3 7/8.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 29/32.
On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/3 31/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/3 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/4 3/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/4 1/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/4 1/16.
Tone of Exchange—Uncertain and nominal.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 425.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 455
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 445.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, [illegible]
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 158.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 181.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 242.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 177½.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 340.
London gold ready—sh. 91-11.
London silver ready—d. 32-3.
London silver forward—d. 31-14.
Tone of silver—Uncertain, China small buyer.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange—Dollars 4.48-1/4.
French Exchange—Frcs 63.60.
Swiss Exchange—Frcs 24.30.
Belgium Exchange—Frcs 67.60.
Italian Exchange—Liras 95.20.
German Exchange—Mrks 27500.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 58/8.
5 per cent War Loan, 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923, 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 101/4.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 101/2.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932, 101/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 104/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 66.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 66.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 66.

SHARES.

The market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1330, India 97/8 n, Central 33/8, Tata Bank 14/14 n and Eastern 73.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2330, Alliance 250, Apollo 51, Birla Mills 55, Bombay Cotton 910, Bombay Dyeing 1265, Bradbury 1010, Century 640, Central India 3490, Colaba Land 1850, Coorla 220 n, Crescent 417/8, Edward Sassoon 400, Elphinstone 110, Fazulbhoy 1175, Gokak 212/8, Indian Bleaching 210, Indore-Malwa 565, Kastoorchand 660, Kohinoor 1740, Luxmi Cotton 4425, Madhavrao Scindia 200, Madhowji 235 n, Mathuradas 650, M Petit 4100 n, Meyer Sassoon 250, Morarji 5025 n, New Great 602/8, New City 575, Pabani 675, Pearls 882/8, Phoenix 775, Premier 122/8, Shapurji 210, Simplex 555, Standard 2000, Swan 950, Swadeshi 3500, Tata Mill 830, Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 390, Bombay-Burma 430, Bombay-Burma N I 125, Bt Burma Pet 7/6, Bombay Tramway 101/4, Bombay Flour 1450, Bombay Steam 145, Bundi Cement 30 xd, Indian Cement 230, Katni ord 225, Katni def 1100, New India 16/8, Shivrajpur 30, Tata Iron ord 37/8, Tata Iron def 112/8, Tata Hydro 735, Tata Oil 26/4 and Scindia Steam 6/12.

SHARE BAZAR.

GENERAL TONE OF THE MARKET.

Nov. 18.

The market continues to be steady. Bears are anxious to cover their sales at this level. The general feeling is not to make any further sales but to buy at every decline.

The market to-day, opened easy and the prices were about Rs. 10 to 15 lower than the yesterday's closing but improved later on.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(THROUGH THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay Nov. 19th,

	Rs. a. p
Khaddi :—	
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 1 3
Tata	—
Elphinstone	1 1 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches :—	
Rachael per lb	—
Standard per lb	1 8 6
Century per lb	1 9 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 10 0
Vasulbhai per lb	1 10 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 6
Phoenix	1 8 6
Pearl	1 9 0
Manekji (Gav mukh)	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Batti)	10 0
Jacob (Four minars)	1 9 6
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 8202/8203 :—	
Rachael per lb	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb	1 9 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 9 3
Longcloth X quality :—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 9
Fazulbhai per lb	1 10 0
Kohinoor per lb	1 10 0
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40 inches :—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 8 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 6
Century (Bugle) per lb	1 7 0
Zenith (Drum) per lb	—
E. D. Sassoon (Gun) per lb.	1 7 0
Jacob Rajkumar per lb.	1 8 0
Salita :—	
Century per lb.	1 7 9
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 9 3
Grey Drill, Century Mill :—	
No. 1125 per piece	15 4 0
No. 1254 per piece	14 4 6
Dhoolies :—7, 8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 10 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb	1 10 0
Dhoolies :—10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb	1 11 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 11 0
Check 5 lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Standard per piece	6 14 6
Phoenix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 6
Hindustan per lb.	7 1 0
Check 5½ lbs. Grey Drills :—	
Textile per piece	7 4 0
Pearl per piece	7 8 0
Bleached Check :—	
Textile per piece	—
Kasturchand per piece	8 11 0
Bombay United per piece	8 6 0
Black Check 5 lbs :—	
Textile per piece	9 10 0
Spring per piece	8 10 0
E. D. Rachael	8 2

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S GOLD AND SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £125,602,320, as compared with £125,680,130 last week.

A fair amount of gold was available, and was taken by India and the United States of America.

Gold to the value of $4,468,000 has arrived in New York $4,168,000 from London and $300,000 from Sweden.

Excellent gains have been made in the output of gold by the two important producing provinces Ontario and British Columbia. The total for Canada during the first six months of the year amounted to about 63 per cent of the whole of the 1921 production, and is an increase of 42 per cent over the production for the corresponding period last year.

The following figures, which are in lacs of rupees and include bullion and rupee paper movements, show the Indian monthly balance of trade :—

("Plus" denotes balance in favour of India and "minus" adverse balance).

April 1920-21 plus 13,87, 1921-22 minus 6,85, 1922-23 plus 4.17.
May 1920-21 plus 5.74, 1921-22 minus 2,00, 1922-23 plus 3,48.
June 1920-21 minus 82, 1921-22 minus 1,67, 1922-23 minus 1,11.
July 1920-21 minus 3.14, 1921-22 plus 1,35, 1922-23 plus 32.
August 1920-21 minus 9,36, 1921-22 plus 2,34, 1922-23 plus 2,96.
September 1920-21 minus 4,69, 1921-22 plus 93, 1922-23 plus 10.
October 1920-21 minus 10,32, 1921-22 minus 8,65.
November 1920-21 minus 11,07 1921-22 minus 9,22.
December 1920-21 minus 9,02, 1921-22 minus 2,55.
January 1920-21 minus 8,97, 1921-22 minus 7,12.
February 1920-21 minus 7,03, 1921-22 minus 59.
March 1920-21 minus 4,86, 1921-22 plus 1,42.

SILVER.

The tendency of the market during the earlier part of the period under review was distinctly heavy and prices reached on the 20th inst. the lowest level (cash 33¾d 2 months' 33 5/12d) since mid-April last. The downward impetus was derived from China sales, which, coupled with a reluctance upon the part of buyers, left no alternative. Some revival of demand, however, set in from the Indian Bazaars for prompt shipment by this week's, the settlement, steamer. Supplies of spot silver being somewhat scarce, quotations naturally stiffened, but the market had no real stamina, for speculators, China, and the Continent readily offered supplies on the rise yesterday to 34 5/16d. for cash and 34¼d. for 2 months' delivery. To-day some stringency was shown in the demand for cash delivery but other inquiry languished and a fall of ¼d. ensued for cash and 3/8d. for 2 months' delivery. The difference between the two prices is the largest since March 15th, when 3/8d. premium was established for cash delivery.

According to the American Mining Congress, reports from Fitzgerald, Alberta, Canada, indicate that silver has been discovered on barren lands north-east of that town which will equal silver mines of Northern Ontario. The ore is said to have been gone over by geologists who have pronounced the find valuable Examinations of geologists were conducted independently and at different times, one stating that the ore would run $800 to the ton while another estimated the value of silver at $775 a ton. It is reported as being a high grade free milling ore. Prospectors have been at work in the territory since 1921.

The shipments of silver from San Francisco to China during the month of September amounted to 3,514,000 ounces.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Oct. 7	Oct. 15	Oct. 22
Notes in Circulation	18132	18116	18028
Silver coin and bullion in India	9017	9072	9079
Gold coin and bullion in India	2432	2432	2432
Securities (Indian Government)	6099	6028	5932
Securities (British Government)	584	584	585

No silver coinage is reported during the week ending 22nd instant.

The stock in Shanghai on the 21st instant consisted of about 40,700,000 ounces in sycee, 37,500,000 dollars and 1,820 silver bars, as compared with 40,300,000 ounces in sycee, 38,000,000 dollars and 2,450 silver bars on the 14th instant.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 3s. 3½d. the tael.

Quotations :—

Oct. 20th—33.3/4d. cash, 33.5/8d. 2 mos., Bar silver p. oz. std.; 92s. 3d., Bar gold p. oz. fine.

Oct. 21st—33.3/4d. cash, 33.5/8d. 2 mos., Bar silver p. oz. std.

Oct. 23rd—33.15/16d. cash, 33.3/4d. 2 mos., Bar silver p. oz. std.; 92s. 5d., Bar gold p. oz. fine.

Oct. 24th—34.3/16d. cash, 34.0d. 2 mos, Bar silver p. oz. std.; 92s. 7d., Bar gold p. oz. fine.

Oct. 25th—34.5/16d. cash, 34.1/8d. 2 mos, Bar silver p. oz. std.; 92s. 9d., Bar gold p. oz. fine.

Oct. 26th—34.1/16d. cash, 33.3/4d. 2 mos, Bar silver p. oz. std.; 92s. 10d., Bar gold p. oz. fine.

Average—34.0d. cash, 33.8d. 2 mos, Bar silver p. oz. std.; 92s. 6.8d., Bar gold p. oz. fine.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 1/8d. above and 1/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

COLOUR-MARKET

We have to report very poor demand; however the values in most of the Dyes are maintained as reported last time. Indenting business is limited though the rates are easier. Alizarine 20 p.c. passed at Rs. 84/85 per cwt. Congo Red had poor business Benzo and Delta Purpurine were not in good demand. Magenta Crystals had some business at the reduced rates. There are no immediate prospects of improvement.

Quotations :—
Alizarine 20 per cent Rs. 85 per cwt.
Congo Red, Rs. 2 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine, Rs. 3 per lb.
Delta Purpurine, Rs. 4 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 7 per lb.
Victoria Blue, Rs. 7 per lb.
Fast Red, Rs. 5/8 per lb.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 6 per lb.
Malachite Green, Rs. 7/8 per lb.
Sulphur Black, Rs. 1/8 per lb.

MILL STORES MARKET.

November 17.

Egyptian Cotton Headls kept rather on a further downward movement and several lots are offered at Rs. 1/15/0 per 800 eyes. Retails are sold at Rs. 2/10. Reeds have become comparatively scarce and are changing hands at Rs. 0/5/3 and the forward booking rate in sterling is 4 d. per 100s. CIF Bombay for December shipment. Roller Cloth 18 oz. Kanion make has become scarce and kept in demand at Rs 10/8/0 per yd Roller cloth 16 oz. kept silent at Rs. 9 for mill buying Sizing flannels are again quiet excepting 72" Twill of Keni on make. Among Bobbins, no further exchanges have been recorded in values. Rovings kept steady at Rs. 30/- and slubbings of 3/4" bore had a better demand this week. Ring rabbeth 5" lift Black are in demand. The quotations are as under :—

Heads, Rs. 2-1-0.
Reeds, Rs. 0-5-3.
Roller cloth, Rs. 9-0-0 (16 oz.)
Roller cloth Rs. 10-4-0 (18 oz.).
Sizing Flannel Rs. 5-2-0 (72").
Sizing Flannel Rs. 4-12-0 (66").
Spring Buffers, Rs. 2-2-0.
Pickers, Rs. 65-0-0.
Picking Bands, Rs. 2-4-0.
Drop-box-Pickers, Rs. 10-0-0.
Lambeth Ropes, Rs. 2-4-0.
Slubbings 3/4". Rs. 30-0-0.
Rovings, Rs. 29-0-0.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

November. 17.

Sodium Sulphide German had a more animated demand this week and several lots changed hands at 20 United Alkali make kept in demand at Rs. 22 per cent sugar lead, Litharge had comparatively better enquiry and there was a rise in prices by three rupees per cwt. Caustic soda had nothing more of interest Epsom salt kept steady. Aniline salt and Antimony salt are weak throughout the whole week. Dutch Farina kept in demand at Rs 22 per cwt for ready stock. Forward lots are offered at Rs. 19 and booking price in sterling is £15/10 per ton. Sago flour had a small rise of about six annas per cwt.

Quotations are as under :—
Sodium Sulphide, Rs 21 German.
Sodium Sulphide, Rs. 15 Japanese.
Brown Sugar lead, Rs. 34.
Brown Sugar lead, Rs. 39 English.
White Sugar lead, Rs. 42.
Aniline Salt, Rs. 0-8-0.
Antimony Salt, Rs. 0-13-0.
Epsom Salt, Rs 5.
Litharge, Rs. 35.
Bichromate Soda, Rs 43.
Bichromate Potash, Rs. 57.
Farina Dutch, Rs. 22.
Sago Flour,, Rs. 14.

"NEEMBRA"

AN ALTERNATIVE TONIC SYRUP

Contains the well-known medical properties of "NEEM" with various Wholesome Indian Drugs and Aromatics.

This preparation acts specially on the diseases of the Chest and Lungs. It is a great boon to the consumptives and the weak-chested. By its use the low fever & the troublesome cough cease, and the patient experiences relief and is gradually restored to perfect health. The taste of the Neem Extract is so well disguised as to suit even a very fastidious palate.

As a tonic it is indispensable to the convalescents from Influenza, Pneumonia or from any long-standing disease. Highly beneficial for Cough, Asthma, Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and General Debility.

Price per quart bottle, Rs. 3-0: for pint Re. 1-12.

HERBAL PHARMACY, Opera House, Tram Terminus, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

LABORATORY, Papdy, BASSEIN.

COTTON-GROWING IN AUSTRALIA

Apropos the prospect of the cotton industry in Queensland and Northern New South Wales, Mr. Compton Wood, of the British cotton delegation, says that the yield has risen from 3,000 bales last year to about 40,000 in the approaching season, and there will probably be a big increase in the following season, probably to over 100,000 bales. The quality is excellent, equal to 1¼ inch, good middling to fully good middling Texas, which quality is used in 95 per cent. of the English mills. He considers that the Australian quality will improve as selected seed is made available.

The cost of production in Australia compares favourably with that of any other cotton country in the world, because of the large yield per acre, the richness of the soil not needing fertilisers, and of the good transport facilities as the growing districts are near coastal ports. To the small cultivator who depends principally on the labour of his own family the success of cotton in these regions seems assured. Even if the world's parity declined there would still be a profit for Australian growers. For these reasons cotton-growing in Australia appears to offer an unequalled opportunity also for immigrant settlers.

COMPANY MEETING.

BURMA CORPORATION.

The report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1921, says: Production has been largely increased and the financial position has been greatly strengthened, in spite of the marked fall in metal prices during the year under review as compared with 1920.

From the Profit and Loss Account, it will be seen that operation for the year under review resulted in a surplus of Rs. 74,67,103 7as. 6p. (equal to £497,806 18s. 0d. at an exchange of 1s. 4d.), after charging out all operating expenditure, an increase of Rs. 6,34,360. 14. 10 (£42,290 14s. 7d.) over the corresponding figure for 1920, which is attributable to increased production.

This sum of Rs. 74,67,103. 7. 6. (£497,806 18s. 0d.) has been dealt with in the Appropriation Account, and after providing for Interest, Depreciation, Income and Super Taxes, and the placing to Reserve of Rs. 10 Lakhs, there remains Rs. 25,11,485. 6.10. (£167,432 7s. 3d.), which it is proposed to carry forward.

The decrease in the figure in relation to the gross profit, as compared with the corresponding figure for 1920, is due to the following :— A. The payment of Debenture Interest over the whole year as compared with only two months during 1920—an increase of Rs. 10,19,114. 4. 9. (£67,940 19s. 1d.). B. The increased provision for Depreciation which the Directors have thought it necesary to make. C. The addition to the Reserve Fund mentioned above.

Although the cash position of the Corporation is a strong one, and there is every prospect of still larger profits in the immediate future, the Directors regard it as necesary corollary to the policy which they adopted early in the year 1921 that a sufficient Reserve Fund be built up covering amongst other things, the redemption of the Debenture Loan, and they anticipate that this course will commend itself to Shareholders.

At the same time the Board wish it to be fully understood that, although their present programme is based on a daily output of only700 tons of ore, they are fully convinced that, once this programme is in operation, it will be posible, provided the necesary labour and transport can be obtained, gradually to increase the tonnage of ore mined and treated up to 1,000 tons per day, and this without the necessity of raising additional capital.

Before this objective can be obtained, it is essential that the Burma Railways should extend their line to Namtu, as the Company's own narrow gauge railway will be working up to its full capacity with the 700-ton programme.

Negotiations with the Local Government and the Indian Railway Board have been carried on during the past year with the objective of getting the metre gauge line extended from Tahapalai to Namtu, and the Board are now awaiting a reply from the Government to some definite proposals lately put before them, to which it is hoped that they will agree.

Quite apart from any advantage to be gained by the Province from our own great industry, the Directors have urged on the Local Government that the development of a most promising district is being seriously retarded owing to the want of adequate railway communication.

FRANCE'S BIG REVENUE FROM BETTING.

The amount of betting carried on in France through the 'pari-mutuel' a system during the present year is expected to reach 1,000,000,000 frs., approximately the figure recorded during the previous two years.

Eleven per cent. of the total amount staked is retained by the administration for public purposes. Of the amounts so retained between January 1 and the end of September, 11,645,939 frs. was set aside for the encouragement of horse-breeding, 7,018,000 frs. to the work of improving local water services, 15,527,000 frs. to the relif of the poor rates, and 3,881,000 frs. to agricultural development.

ELECTRIFICATION OF SWISS RAILWAYS.

The administration of the Swiss Federal Railways has issued a report on the progress made in their electrification during the four years that have elapsed since that work begon. Ont of the total of 1,795 miles composing the Federal Railway system, 223 miles have already been electrified. A begining has been made with the two main routes into Italy. The entire St. Gothard line from Lucerne to the Swiss-Italian frontier at Chiasso, 140 miles in length, is now worked by electricity. The rival route, that of the Simplon, has also been electrified from Sion to the Swiss-Italian frontier station of Iselle at the Italian end of the Simplon tunnel—a distance of 47 miles. It is proposed next year to electrify the portion of this line between Sion and Lausanne, and as soon as possible thereafter to extend the elctrification from Lausanne to the Franco-Italian frontier station of Vallorbe In 1924 the line from Lucerne to Bale is to be electrified; consequently, ere long both the two arteries uniting northern Europe with Italy and the Near East across Switzerland will be provided with the electric current over the whole Swiss portion of the journey.

Besides these two main lines, three smaller distances have been covered with electric wires, viz., Berne to Scherzlingen (21 miles), Arth to Zug (10 miles), and Immensee to Rothekreuz (five miles). Next year the line from Lucerne to Zurich, and soon afterwards that from Zurich to Berne, are also to be electrified. These figires do not include the private companies, owning a total mileage of 531 miles, some of which have already been electrified.

INDIAN FINANCE.

SIR. W. HAILEY'S SUCCESSOR.

The British Treasury will be the poorer and the Indian Financial Administration will undoubtedly be the gainer by the appointment of Sir Basil Blackett, the present Controller of Finance in the Treasury, to the position of Finance Member of the Executive Council of India, writes an English contemporary. That this appointment should have been made when Indian finance is occasioning a certain amount of anxiety, and when the financial position of the British Treasury is far less strained than a few years ago, constitutes in itself a considerable testimonial to Sir Basil Blackett's abilities and the energy with which those abilities have been directed during the war and postwar period to the affairs of the national finances. A comparatively young man Sir Basil, after earning distinction at Oxford entered the Treasury as recently as 1906 as Private Secretary to Mr. C. E. H. Robinson. From 1909 to 1911 he was Financial Secretary to the Treasury, while in the year immediately preceding the war he did very useful work for the Indian Finance and Currency Commission—an experience which would now stand him in good stead in his new duties. By temperament intensely industrious, there must have been few who have laboured more strenuously during the past eight years in everything pertaining to the national finances than Sir Basil Blackett. At the very beginning of the war he went on a special mission to the United States, and a year later was there again as a member of the Anglo-French Financial Commission when the Anglo-French loan of 500,000,000 dollars was raised. In 1917, when enormous financial operations on British account were being conducted in America, Sir Basil represented the British Treasury in that country and since the war and in later years he has been the British representative on the Financial Committee of the League of Nations.

His appointment as Controller of Finance dates back to the time when following Sir John Bradbury's appointment as British Representative on the Reparations Commission, the Treasury was reorganized, and in the three years which have intervened Sir Basil's labours have been concerned as much with what may be termed the general financial and currency policy of the country as with mere matters incidental to Treasury routine. We congratulate our Indian Empire upon having secured Sir Basil Blackett's services at this somewhat critical juncture in its financial affairs. It will be remembered that quite recently Lord Inchcape left this country to act as Chairman over a kind of Geddes Economy Committee in India, and a better man for those duties could not have been found. In the case of Indian finance, however, something more than economies will be required for a sound currency and financial system is peculiarly essential to Indian commerce and finance. Not only is Sir Basil Blackett a recognised expert on questions pertaining to currency and exchange, but we have always regarded him as one of those who temperament—if the expression may be allowed—the knowledge of the expert with sound commonsense and a determination not to solve economic problems by the text books alone, but by a first hand examination of business views and business methods.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

The market opened firm with Howrahs at Rs. 47-4, Clives at Rs. 38-4 and Reliance at Rs. 48-8. The business was brisk during the morning but after tiffin thre was a sharp reaction which brought the prices down materially. Higher priced scrips after having been in good enquiry during the morning fell in some cases Rs. 20 a share. Before the close there was rather a better feeling in the jute section. In coal section there was a good deal of quiet buying. Burrakurs were extremely scarce and had a sharp rise to Rs. 36-8. Pench Valley had a strong inquiry. Standard, Raneegunge, Ghusick, Samla Kendra Kosunda and Nyadee and Talcher were all asked for. Kesoram were turned over in fair quantity up to Rs. 11-4, but otherwise there was not much going in cottons. The miscellaneous section was again dull and contained no new feature. The following were the closing quotations :—

Government securities :—3½ per cent Government paper 57-14, 6 per cent bonds (1926) 100-14, 6 per cent Bonds (1932) 101.

Banks :—Imperial Bank fully paid 1335.

Railways :—Tezpore Baliapara Railway (pref) 62.

Cotton :—Dunbar 303, Kesoram 11-8, Timnevelly Textiles 11 e.d.

Jute :—Albion 407, Alliance 513, Anglo-India 367, Auckland 184 s.l., Bannagore 132, Budge Budge 470, Cheviot 233-8, Clive 37, Craig 7-8, Delta 483, Fort Gloster 805, Fort William 360 x.d. s. l., Gourepore 688-8, Howrah 46, Kamarhatty 575, Kankinarrah 473, Kinnison 910 s.l., e.d., Lansdowne 291, Lothian 373, Naihati 360, National 295, Orient 185, Reliance 48-12, Standard 410, Union 500.

Coal :—Arrung 6-4, Bansdorah 30, Bokaro Ramgarh 41-12, Burrakur 36-12, Deoli 32-4, Ghusick and Muslia 25-12, Gonalichack 12, Kajora 5-12, New Beerbhoom 34-4, Patmohna 8-8, Samla Kendra 15-8, Satgram 10-8, Sendra 18-12, Standard 66-8, Talcher 9-4.

Miscellaneous :—Bengal Brass Annex 19, Bengal Iron 4-2, Russa Engineering 25, Thomas-croft 3-4, Sphere Insurance 2-8, Associated Hotels 7 per cent (pref) 63, B. I. Corporation (ord) 8-12 and (def) 12-8 s.l., Indian Wood Products 7-8, Indo Burma Tin 2-12, Assam Sugar Rs. 1, Ambootia Tea 77, Bishnauth 16-4, Bothlingoo Tea 11-12, Butcrua Tea 5-4, 5½ per cent (Pref) Howrah Jute 89-8.

Exchange :—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling four pence and demand bills one shilling four and one thirty-two pence.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

RAJKOT TEAM'S OPENING SUCCESS.

H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot's eleven has opened its account of the cricket tour in Bombay with an initial success against the Parsi Gymkhana. Their two days' match with the latter was concluded yesterday, the visitors winning by one wicket.

Again the play was marked by low scores, the Parsi second innings as well as Rajkot final one being concluded as early as 1 p.m. Wadia, the overnight not-out, succumbed to Ramji soon after the start, and the Parsi second total came to 127. The visitors were left with only 97 to make to win, but their batsmen failed unaccountably—the winning stroke not being executed till after nine wickets had fallen. Vatcha had an excellent analysis, having to his credit seven wickets in 24 overs for less than three runs apiece. H. H. the Thakore Saheb secured likewise five wickets in nine overs.

Their second fixture, that with the Hindu Gymkhana, comes of to-day and to-morrow on the latter's ground.

The score:—

PARSI GYMKHANA—1st Innings.

K P Umrigar, b Ramji	11
A H Wadia, c Gagoobha, b Shivram	7
F E Kapadia, c H H Thakore Saheb, b Shivram	2
M R Reporter, b Ramji	1
S H Mehta, b H H Thakore Saheb	7
H J Engineer, l-b-w, b Ramji	2
S B Cooper, v Chayya, b H H Thakore Saheb	9
M J Manekshaw, b Chayya	4
P H Daruwalla (not out)	7
M B Vatcha, b H H Thakore Saheb	0
E H Balsara, b Chayya	0
Extras	30
Total	80

RAJKOT TEAM—1st Innings.

Maganlal, b Daruwalla	1
H H Thakore Saheb, b M B Vatcha	44
Manilal, l-b-w, b Daruwalla	2
Ghanashyam Sinhji, b Engineer	14
Chayya, b M B Vatcha	18
Ramji, b M B Vatcha	5
Chunilal, b M B Vatcha	0
Deoji, b M B Vatcha	0
Kesari, b Engineer	0
Gagoobha (not out)	4
Shivram, l-b-w, b Vatcha	6
Extras	16
Total	110

PARSI GYMKHANA—2nd Innings.

M R Reporter, b Shivram	1
M J Manekshaw, b Ramji	12
S H Mehta, b H H Thakore Saheb	4
F E Kapadia, c Maganlal, b H H Thakore Saheb	14
A H Wadia, b Ramji	47
S B Cooper, b H H Thakore Saheb	0
H J Engineer, c Kesari, b Thakore Saheb	9
K P Umrigar, b Thakore Saheb	0
P H Daruwalla, c Chayya, b Manilal	2
M B Vatcha, b Shivram	8
E H Balsara (not out)	0
Extras	30
Total	127

RAJKOT TEAM—2nd Innings.

Kesari, b Daruwalla	8
H H Thakore Saheb, b Vatcha	1
Ramji, b Vatcha	4
Chayya, b Vatcha	23
Ghanashyam, b Vatcha	8
Manilal, l-b-w, b Vatcha	0
Deoji, b Vatcha	1
Maganlal, b Vatcha	17
Chunilal (not out)	12
Gagoobha, c Umrigar, b Daruwalla	7
Shivram (not out)	9
Extras	8
Total (for 9 wkts)	98

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Parsi Gymkhana—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ramji	7	1	25	3
Shivram	5	1	13	2
H H Thakore Saheb	4	2	5	3
Chayya	2.3	0	7	2

Rajkot Team—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Daruwalla	8	1	33	2
M B Vatcha	10	1	21	6
Engineer	9	0	30	2
Balsara	3	0	10	0

Parsi Gymkhana—2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ramji	11.2	2	38	2
Shivram	7	2	14	2
Chayya	3	2	1	0
Deoji	4	2	3	0
H H Thakore Saheb	9	2	28	5
Manilal	2	0	13	1

Rajkot Team—2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Daruwalla	17	0	40	2
Vatcha	14.5	2	39	7
Engineer	2	0	9	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

The match between the above Gymkhanas, which was concluded yesterday, was an absolutely one-sided affair. The latter compiled 178 in the first venture, but the home team could with difficulty muster 88 when they went in yesterday. Harvey collected 27 and Phillips 16; that was about all worth noting. There was, besides, so much time left that the visitors again took service at the crease and played so well that 119 runs were rattled up for the loss of only 5 wickets. The pair mainly responsible for this collection was G. M. Shaikh and T. T. Barodawalla (not out) who together gave 96. It is strange that the Bombay Gymkhana batting should have broken down to such an extent on their own ground, while the visitors could make such a confident show.

The score:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA—1st Innings.

Masieh	6
F A Lotia	5
F A Shakoor	31
K H Contractor	37
T T Barodawalla	22
G M Shaikh	5
S G Rasool	12
Shaikh Mahmood	51
A G Kazi	0
P B Irfani	0
G M Lakhana	1
Extras	8
Total	178

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

King	6
Phillips	16
Travers	11
Hosie	2
Hallily	7
Greenfield	0
Harvey	27
Cullen	1
Parker (not out)	10
Compton	0
Padget	0
Extras	8
Total	88

ISLAM GYMKHANA—2nd Innings.

G M Shaikh	53
F A Lotia	7
J A Shakoor	0
H H Contractor	13
G M Lakhana	0
T T Barodawalla (not out)	43
Shaikh Mahmood (not out)	1
Extras	2
Total (for 5 wkts)	119

CRICKET.

M. C. C. VS. VICTORIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Melbourne.—The M. C. C. made 210, Wilkinson and Chapman scoring 62 and 73 respectively. When the stumps were drawn, Victoria were 44 for 5.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Port Elizaboth.—In the match against the Eastern Province, the M. C. C. have scored 340 for nine wickets. A. W. Carr made 50, F. T. Mann 52, and P. G. H. Fender 89, when the stumps were drawn.

DERBY CUP.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The result of the Derby Gold Cup is:—

False Alarm (20-1)	1
Charlebelle (9-1)	2
Brinklow (20-1)	3

Thirteen ran. Won by three-quarters of a length, a neck separating the second and third.

The race for the Derby Cup run to-day at Derby was won by Mr. Hall's False Alarm. The betting was twenty to one on False Alarm and nine to one and 120 to one on the second and third respectively.—(B. O. W.).

LUCKNOW RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 18.

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs on Cup course.

Capt H Sandford's SAGE, 11-1, Reynolds ... 1
Mr Hamidin Ahmed's LA FARINE, 7-12 (cd 7-13), S J Meekings ... 2
H H the Maharaja of Patiala's IRISH FOLLY, 9-13, Morris ... 3

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 7; Places Rs. 6 and Rs. 6-8.

THE AINTREE CHASE.—Distance about miles over Steeplechase course.

Mr W I Leetham's CHATTY BIT, 11-1 (cd 11-2), Owner ... 1
Capt J Wallington's TUGBOAT, 11-2, Capt Newill ... 2
Mr W I Leetham's GLENFORE, 10-3, Weber ...

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 23; Places Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 6-8.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs on Cup course.

Mr Vernon's VERNON, 9-3, Morris ... 1
Thakur Pratap Singh's ANTONIO, 7-12, S J Meekings ... 2
Messrs B N Bhargava and Daya Kishen's METTLE, 8-9, Marland ... 3*
H H the Maharaja of Dhar's DHOLPORE, 7-10, Mallo ... 3*

* Dead-heat.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 27; Places Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 9.

THE PRAGNARAIN BHARGVA CUP.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr S Khanna's INDIAN APPLE, 7-0, M Hoyt ... 1
Mr Vernon's MOUNTAIN APPLE, 7-8, Morris ... 2
Raja Sripal Singh and Kour Rajendra Singh's BALLY APPLE, 7-8, Moosamdin 3

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 49-8; Places Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 7-8.

THE SERVICES PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Capt G C Barker's ST BEE, 10-7, Capt Newill ... 1
Messrs F W Byass and R B Sheppard's OXCROFT, 11-2, Byass ... 2
Lieut-Col J Mathew's GARDEN REACH, 10-12, Owner ... 3

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 25; Places Rs. 8 and Rs. 13.

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs on Cup course.

Thakur Chandrika Pershad's KISHOREE, 8-3, S J Meekings ... 1
H H the Maharaja of Patiala's GARIB, 8-10, Morris ... 2
Mr T R Pratt's BABY, 9-11, Reynolds ... 3

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 23; Places Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 11-8.

POLO IN LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 17.

The finals of the Lucknow Autumn Polo Tournament for Royal Dragoons Cup were played this evening before a large gathering of spectators in La Martiniere Grounds. The cup which is at present held by Woodpeckers was won by 16th/5th Lancers team after defeating the Star Crescents by three goals to two. The Lancers had handicap of one goal and both the teams equalised and after extra chukker the Lancers secured the winning goal.

FINAL ENTRIES FOR CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

The final entries for the First Meeting of the Calcutta Races closed yesterday, there being no addition to the King Emperor's Cup and the Viceroy's Cup races. The new entries for the Grand National are China I, Happy Iola, Joyship and Salvoe.

FOOTBAL RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON Nov. 18.

To-day's football results are as follows:

LEAGUE DIVISION I.

Sunderland 3, Arsenal 3.
Liverpool 3, Aston Villa 0.
Birmingham 2, Notts Forest 0.
Stoke 1, Blackburn Rovers 1.
Manchester City 2, Bolton Wanderers 0.
Burnley 1, Chelsea 0.
Huddersfield Town 1, Cardiff City 0.
West Bromwich Albion 0, Everton 0.
Preston North End 1, Middlesboro 2.
Sheffield United 2 Oldham Athletic 2.
Tottenham Hotspurs 0, Newcastle United 0.

LEAGUE DIVISION II.

Bury 2, Manchester United 2.
Crystal Palace 2, Barnsley 0.
Derby County 0, Bradford City .
Fulham 1, Blackpool 1.
Hull City 0, The Wednesday 0.
Leeds United 0 South Shields 1.
Leicester City 2, Southampton 1.
Notts County 4, Wolverhampton Wanders 0.
Rotheram 3, Port Vale 1.
Stockport County 5, Coventry City 1.
West Ham United 1, Clapton Orient 0.

LEAGUE III DIVISION NORTHERN SECTION.

Bradford 1 Stalybridge 0.
Grimsby Town 1 Walsall 2.
Hartlepool United 1; Wrexham 1.
Southport 1 Ashington 0.

LEAGUE III DIVISION SOUTHERN

Brentford 1, Reading 1.
Bristol City 1, Millwall 1.
Charlton Athletic 0, Bristol Rovers 3.
Gillingham 4, Aberdare 0.
Merthyr Town 0, Norwich City 1.
Newport Country 1, Queen's Park Rangers 0.
Portsmouth 0, Swansea Town 3.
Swindon 3, Brighton and Hove Albion 0,
Watford 2, Luton Town 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Aberdeen 5, Kilmarnock 0.
Airdrieonians 1, Celtic 3.
Alloa 2, Hamilton 2.
Ayr United 2, Albion Rovers 2.
Clyde 0, Hibernians 0.
Dundee 2, St. Mirren 0.
Hearts 3, Morton 1.
Motherwell 1; Partick Thistle 1.
Rangers 1, Raith Rovers 0.
Third Lanark 1, Falkirk 1.

PREPARATIONS FOR MADRAS RACES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

The race course at Guindy has stood splendidly the recent floods and the track promises to be excellent provided we get rain in moderation in future. The stables are arriving and those already here with horses are Gegg, Baker, Phillips and Sherable. The first entries closed and are very good, specially for horses in the third division which amply justifies big stakes offered by the stewards. More Arabs horses and ponies are expected in the second entries. The Maharajas of Kolhapur and Nawanagar are amongst the owners sending horses and the former will be present here during the racing season. Special rate for people coming from outside stations are offered by the M. & S. M. Railway. It is understood that concessions for horses are being restarted by the railways from the 1st of December.

C. L. SAJAN SANITORIUM.

OPENING CEREMONY AT VARSOWA.

The opening ceremony of the Currimbhoy Lalji Sajan Sanitorium came off on Sunday at 12 noon at Varsowa, Andheri, in the presence of a large and representative gathering. Mr. Abdullabhoy Lalji presided. The building is well situated, facing the sea, and presents a grand and attractive appearance.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In declaring the Sanitorium open, the Chairman said that the building had been erected by Mr. Currimbhoy Sajan at the cost of about two lakhs of rupees under his personal supervision. There was a long-felt need of such a Sanitorium and it would, therefore, be a great boon to the Khoja communities, in general, and Mr. Sajan had done well in fulfilling that need by providing such a palatial building with up-to-date equipments and electric fittings. He said it was not necessary for him to speak at great length, on the invigorating climate of Versowa which was the favourite health-resort of the late Grand Old Man of India (cheers) in his last days. He thought Mr. Sajan required no introduction from him as he was well-known in the Khoja community, and in many parts of India as far as Rangoon. That his ancestors, were also well-known for their extensive charities, bore ample testimony to the fact that the late Mr. Lalji bhoy Sajan had given considerable help, to the speaker, in distributing grains to the famine-stricken during the last great famine. Mr. Currimbhai had founded a dispensary at Cutch Nagalpur at a cost of Rs. 25,000, which was being taken great advantage of by the villagers. Finally, he thanked Mr. Sajan for having asked him to preside over the function. (Cheers.)

Mr. Currimbhoy Sajan, in reply, thanked the President and the guests for having taken the trouble of coming over to Versowa. In founding the Sanitorium, he said, he had done nothing more than what his duty demanded of him towards the community. He was very grateful to Mr. Dawood Bhaiji for his kind assistance in the erection of the Sanitorium. (Cheers.)

The Chairman, Mr. R. P. Masani, Deputy Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Sajan were, then, garlanded amidst applause. Later on, the guests were treated to a feast.

LATE MR. B. R. KUDALKAR.

A public meeting of the Daivadnya Brahmin community of Bombay was held at Hirabag, on Saturday, to record their grief and sense of loss at the death of Mr. B. R. Kudalkar, Third Translator, Bombay High Court, and to record their appreciation of the services rendered by him to the community and to raise a suitable memorial. Mr. Kudalkar who died on the 23rd August last, after a brief illness, was born at Savantwadi in the Ratnagiri district and after matriculating from the Savantwadi High School, he prosecuted his college studies while he had to earn his own living by tuitions, and graduated from the Wilson College in 1894. Mr. Kudalkar was known in his community and outside for his erudition and learning and as a thinker. He supplied valuable material regarding the origin, history and status of the Daivadnya community to the Department of the Ethnographical Survey of Bombay. Mr. Kudalkar was a great social and religious reformer.

BENGAL RELIEF FUND.

We have received the following amount:—

	Rs.
Anonymous	45
"My Mite"	5

Dr. Satyapal who has just been released will deliver a speech at Jalinwala Bagh on the 18th instant.

KHADDAR ACTIVITIES IN BOMBAY.

(THROUGH THE KHADDAR INFORMATION BUREAU.)

The following account of Khaddar Activities is compiled from the various reports received by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Member-in-charge the All-India Congress Khaddar Department and the Khaddar Information Bureau.

The Congress Province of the City of Bombay is confined to the Municipal limits of the City. The City is divided into 7 wards for purposes of Congress activities and run by District Congress Committees. Bombay has advanced Khaddar programme by its steady and increasing use of khaddar and unstinted financial support for schemes of Khaddar production. Attempts at organizing khaddar production on a large scale within Bombay have not materialised owing to the heavy cost of labour and lack of facilities to co-ordinate all branches of khaddar production. The Province does not grow any cotton. But it is the chief cotton market of India.

MR. BELGAUMWALLA'S FACTORY.

Professional Pinjaries are available but they are not suited for carding cotton for spinning purposes. The Carding Factory managed by Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla has helped to solve Bombay's difficulties in regard to carding to an appreciable extent. The Carding Factory turns out about 3,000 lbs., of cotton slivers in a month. The figures of output show that during the eight months ending with 31st October, nearly 30,000 lbs., of slivers were manufactured out of which 12,000 lbs., were sold outside Bombay and about 15,500 lbs., were sold locally. The slivers suited for spinning 10 counts were sold -/8/6 per lb. Later the price was reduced to 0-8-0 a lb., and to 0-7-6 in the case of the Rashtriya Stri Mandal which alone distributed about 4,000 lbs., during the period under report.

The average monthly consumption of slivers in Bombay is about 3,000 lbs. Slivers for spinning 30 to 40 counts were also manufactured in a limited quantity and sold at Re. 1 per lb. A hand-carding bow known as the Jivan bow has been introduced in the market recently, facilitating hand-carding.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHARKHAS.

About 5,000 charkhas have been distributed within the City, through the Congress Committees alone. Over and above this, there are several private agencies distributing and selling charkhas. Of those a large number is used for output of yarn for home consumption only, each charkha being worked for a couple of hours only each day. Until recently, the Congress Committees had distributed only the ancient pattern of Charkha. But now, the P. A. model of the Jivan Charkha invented by Sjt. Purshottam Ranchoddas, are also distributed by the Congress organisations. Of the A. B. and P. A. models of the Jivan charkha, the automatic "A" model as well as other patterns in the field, bear testimony to the stimulus given by the Khaddar movement to the study and achievement in the principles of working of the Charkha hand-spinning within a very short time. In addition to the ancient pattern and the Jivan Charkhas, there are several other patterns known as the Maharashtra Charkha. Sjt. Khambadkone's automatic charkha, the Annapurna, Saraswati and Shri Charkhas. The ancient pattern costs averagely Rs. 4; Jivan Charkha Rs. 5; Annapurna Rs. 3-8-0 and Shri Charkha Rs. 3. A favourable opinion has been expressed by the Director of Technical Instruction of the All India Congress Khaddar Department on the P. A. Model of the Jivan Charkha which is specially suited to Bombay and equally crowded cities on account of its compact size.

The average counts of yarn spun generally range from 6s. to 20s. The Congress Committees and other public bodies are engaged in spreading the use of Khaddar by holding various exhibitions for Khaddar articles in the various wards on different occasions to increase the sale of Khaddar and to provide facilities to the buying public for their purchases. The average spinning wages are 9 annas for 10 counts, 15 annas for 15 counts, and Re. 1-4 for 20 counts per seer of 80 tolas. The Congress Committees distribute Charkhas, cotton slivors and other spinning accessories, purchase yarn and hawk Khaddar.

KHADDAR HAWKING.

Commendable work in the matter of organisation of spinning and Khaddar production, independent of the Congress Committees is done by a number of institutions and associations, like the Rashtriya Stri Mandal, the Hind Mahila Samaj, the Bhagini Samaj, the Mandvi and Dadar Khaddar associations, the Karnatak Khadi Samiti and Sjt. N. H. Belgaumwalla's weaving institution and others. The Ladies' Associations of which Miss Perin Dadabhai Naoroji and Ben Ratanbai Mehta, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale and Bai Suraj Ben are the energetic secretaries respectively, have to their credit a large amount of work. The Rashtriya Stri Mandal, for instance, has distributed over 600 Charkhas which are kept working continuously under its supervision. The monthly output of yarn ranging chiefly from 6 to 8 counts is about 700 lbs. The Stri Mandal has hawked Khaddar to the value of Rs. 30,000 during the last few months. The Mandal has a large surplus stock of yarn waiting to be woven. The monthly output of Khaddar of the Mandal is 500 consisting of towels and *chudders*. The Hindu Mahila Samaj and Bhagini Samaj have carried on Khaddar activities on similar lines. The several public bodies engaged in Khaddar work in conjuction with the different Cogress Committees in Bombay have been regularly observing the Gandhi Day on the 18th of each month by hawking Khaddhar, holding spinning demonstrations and arranging public meetings, in commemoration of that day. The National week in April and the Gandhi Jayanthi week from 26th September to 2nd October, were celebrated with fitting enthusiasm by carrying out crowded programmes of activities. The Karnatak residents of Bombay have up to the Khaddar work very energetically, especially after Mr. Gandhi's imprisonment. Their activities began under the auspices of the Ahila Karnatak Sangh and after the celebration of the National week, they appointed a Gandhi Celebration Day Committee, for the observance of the 18th of each month. On each Gandhi Day, a spinning demonstration by keeping about a dozen charkhas continuously working for 24 hours is held. The Karnatak Volunteers also hawk Khaddar on Sundays and other holidays. As the activities of the Association increased, the Karnatak Khaddi Samati was organised to be solely devoted to Khaddar work. A number of members of the Karnatak Khadi Samiti have joined the Weaving Institute of Sjt. N. H. Belgaumwalla and undergone training in weaving. The genesis of the Karnatak Khaddi Samiti and Gandhi Day Celebrations Committee shows that a few enthusiastic ladies decided to observe the National Week by keeping a dozen Charkhas working continuously day and night. The ladies carried their heroic resolve and had produced 12 lbs. of fine counts of yarn well-twisted and even. The bundle of yarn was sent to the Satyagraha Ashram to be woven into cloth and to be used for the untouchables. The example of the ladies inspired the community to organise Khaddar, work on a larger scale.

The arrangements for the weaving of hand-spun yarn are largely provided for by Sjt. N. H. Belgaumwalla's weaving factory. 15 flyshuttle looms are working daily turning out on the average daily 90 yards of cloth of different width. There are also dyeing and bleaching departments attached to the factory. The Factory produces towels, chadders, Galichas, Satraniis and Asans. Galichas, Satraniis and Asans are manufactured by skilled workmen in various fast colours. The yarn used by the factory is chiefly from the Congress Committees and the public bodies engaged in Khaddar work. The Institute is engaged mainly in weaving the yarn received through the Congress Committees and other public bodies. To encourage private spinners, the factory undertakes to turn yarn into cloth at nominal charges. Free tuition is also given to a number of students in all departments of spinning and weaving. Over 2,000 Charkhas were manufactured and distributed all over Bombay. Some were sold at the actual cost price, some at half the price and many were given away free to the poor.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

PROBLEM TO BE RE-EXAMINED BY CABINET.

The appointment of an unemployment Committee of the Cabinet to examine afresh the whole question is announced in the following communication from the Ministry of Health:

As the Prime Minister has already announced, the Government intend to examine afresh the whole problem of unemployment, and with this object in view an Unemployment Committee of the Cabinet is being established to begin work at once, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Health.

It is understood that arrangements are being made for a march to London of contingents of organised unemployed from various provincial towns, with the object of seeking an interview with the Ministers in order to represent the facts in their respective areas. In view of the appointment of the Cabinet Unemployment Committee, which, among other matters, will take the necessary steps to secure information, both centrally and locally, as to the state of employment in the various trades and districts, no useful purpose can possibly be served by proceeding with the poposed march.

A meeting was held at the Ministry of Transport, under the presidency of Mr. C. H. Bressey, Chief Engineer of the Roads Department, to discuss the form and dimensions of a new bridge over Barking Creek, for the construction of which the Essex County Council are promoting a Bill in Parliament. With the approval of the Port of London Authority, it is proposed that the new bridge shall be "fixed" type, with a central span of 60 feet, the levels being so arranged as to give a clear head-room for navigation of 18 feet above the highest tides.

This bridge is being built in connection with the East Ham and Barking by-pass, which may be described as the town-end of the new London-Tilbury road. As far as navvies and road-makers are concerned, the 3½ miles of this road across the Thames marshes from West Ham to Dagenham are practically completed, except for the bridging of the Barking Creek. This creek forms the mouth of the River Roding, an Essex tributary of the Thames, flowing from Dunmow through Ongar, Loughton, and Ilford to Barking. The road works proper have absorbed large numbers of unemployed, and the bridge building operations will similarly make a large contribution to the relief of unemployment.

Work is in active progress on the London-Tilbury road improvement east of Dagenham, including the construction of by-passes at Rainham and Purfleet.

The number of persons on October 23 registered at the Employment Exchanges in Great Britain as wholly unemployed was 1,327,600. This was 4,895 less than in the preceding week, and 496,135 less than the figure recorded at the beginning of January. The number working short-time and drawing benefit for intervals of unemployment was 48,900 on October 23, as compared with 49,707 on October 16 and 934,786 on July 1, 1921.

(Continued from Column 6.)

11 a.m. and 3-30 and 6-30 p.m. The following members have been nominated:

Mr. S.A. Dange, V.D. Sathaye, R. K. Golibere, R.M. Kapadia, J.H. Mehta, R.S. Padbidri, and R.G. Tripathi.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S LECTURES.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore is to shortly visit Bombay in connection with his Santiniketan University. There will be receptions in his honour and his own public lectures meetings.

He desires to deliver a lecture exclusively before the Parsis. Under the joint auspices of the Parsi Central Association, Zoroastrain Association and the Rathestar Mandal, he will deliver a public lecture pertaining to Zoroastrianism at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Monday next (the 27th instant at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

FIFTH MUSICAL CONFERENCE.

The fifth Musical Conference of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will be held in Bombay on December 6,7,8,9,10. Mr. K. P. Khadilkar, Editor of the "Lokamanya" will preside, and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale will be the chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Their Excellencys' visitors' books kept at the Secretariat, Bombay, and at the Lower Gate, Government House, Bombay 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-46 p. m.

TUESDAY, November 21.

Meeting re. Memorial to Dr. Turner Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, 6 p. m.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas lecture on "The Work before us." Sir C. Jehangir Hall. Mr. H. P. Mody to preside 6-15 p. m.

THURSDAY, November 23.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p. m.

FRIDAY, Novmber 24.

A sale of Work will be held from 10-30 a.m. to 7-30 p. m. at the Women's Council Office, Town Hall.

SATURDAY, November 25.

The s. s. Malwa with the English mails leaves at 1 p. m.

University Senate meeting, 4 p. m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 45
Mail & Ord. Poona Express	12 15	14 10
Poona Express	19 05	7 00
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 15

B. B. & C. I. (COLABA.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Rajputana Express	7 30	21 45
Frontier Express	21 40	7 0

Delhi Express Trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The "Clan" line s. s. "Stuart" arrived in London on the evening of the 17th.

The "Clan" line s. s. "Buchanan" left Liverpool on the morning of the 18th.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s. "Nirpara" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 21st instant, instead of on the 17th idem as previously notified.

MR. C. P. GHEVERIA'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. Chhotalal Parbhudas Gheveria, B.A., LL.B., pleader, is a candidate for election from A Ward at the ensuing Municipal General Election.

B.D. PETIT PARSEE HOSPITAL.

Subscriptions to the B.D. Petit Parsee General Hospital up to 16th November amount to Rs. 37,19,523.

DR. GULAMALLY'S EYE HOSPITAL.

"At Dr. Gulamally's Eye Hospital, Kalbadevi road, Bombay, the total attendence of different nationalities in October last was 850 males being 720 and 130 females.

GIRGAON DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The office of the Girgaon District Congress Committee will remain closed on Wednesdays instead of Fridays in future.

...POONA TILAK MAHAVIDYALAYA.

"The Tilak Mahavidyalaya Poona, commenced its work for the second term on Thursday the 16th instant. Professors S.M. Paranjape, S.K. Damle and J.S. Karandiakr who could not work last term having gone to jail in Mulshi Satyagraha have returned. They along with Dr. V. D. Phatak were welcomed by the staff and the students. They have resumed work as Professors in the College in this term."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

On the requisition of several members a special meeting of the Municipal Corporation is called for Monday, the 27th November 1922, at 4 p. m. (Bombay Time), at the Municipal office to decide the redistribution of seats in the various wards.

RED CROSS CRICKET WEEK.

To be held from the 27th November to 2nd December. Games will be played on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground as under:—

27th to 29th November:—Hindus and Mahomedans vs. Parsees and Europeans.

30th November to 2nd December:—India vs. England.

Rhodes and Kilner, the well-known Yorkshire Cricketers will play in both the matches.

Two stands are available for the use of the general public on the west side near Waudby Road.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

ADULT EDUCATIONAL CLASSES.

Prof. P. A. Wadia will address a meeting in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, to day (Monday at 6-30 p. m. on the objects of the Adult Educational movement, and arrrangements will be made for the formation of classes for this term. Those who desire to join classes are requested to be present.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, will deliver a public lecture on "The Work Before Us" tomorrow (Tuesday) at 6-15 p. m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasj Jehangir Public Hall, Fort when Mr. H.P. Mody will preside.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The first monthly meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Friday (the 24th insant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Committee office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, and on subsequent days till the work is completed.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The election of three delegates to the ensuing Gaya Congress from the "D" ward will take place on Sunday (the 26th instant) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall between 8 and

(Continued in Column 5.)

NEW ERA INSURANCE CO. LD.

The Board of Directorate consists of able professional men. The rates of premium well within easy reach of all classes of people. Policy contract contains no vexatious terms and conditions. Portion against accident and permanent sickness. Every leading phase of Life Insurance to be found with the Company. For particulars apply to:—
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AGENTS WANTED.

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Expert preparations as for the last twenty-one years, both personal and through post, for High Commercial Accountancy, Banking and Secretarial appointments or practice. The Senior Commercial Examinations by the London Chamber of Commerce, the Examinations by the Institute of Bankers of England, and the Government Auditors' Diploma Examination are amongst those for which the College undertakes to prepare.

"For age and want save while you may
No morning Sun lasts a whole day"

The *best* and the *safest way* to make a saving is to apply for an

ENDOWMENT POLICY
with the
Bombay Life Assurance Company, Ld.
(Estabd. 1908 Fort, Bombay).

DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORK
(H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.)
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CONSTRUCTION AND GENERAL ENGINEERS,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, COPPERSMITH, PLUMBERS,
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Special attention given to enquiries from Bombay and the Mofussil for every ... of Steam Plant,
Machinery, Hardware, etc.
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(Telegram) "NOXID."

SAFES & LOCKS
During the last Disastrous fire in the Mulji Jetha Market. Only India Safe Manufacturing Co's Safes remained intact.
THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.
Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ltd. (Simla) Messrs. S. Gahagan and Co., Messrs. Khatao Makanji and Co., Nasarwanji P. Karani Esqr., (Partner of Messrs. Batliwala and Karani, Share and Stock Brokers.)
Soliciting inquiries and orders.
INDIAN SAFE MANUFACTURING CO.
SHOW ROOM:—290, Shaik Memon Street near Mulji Jetha Market.
FACTORY:—Jacob's Circle, Clerk Road near Simplex Mills, BOMBAY.

GODREJ'S SAFES
¶ 7 large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co. after their experience of their Safes in the recent fire in their premises.
272 Safes supplied for Savings Banks, India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Post and Telegraphs, in July 1912.
210 Burglar Resisting Safes recently supplied to Government to replace other makers' Safes that had been burgled.
Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.
Near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

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ALL STRENGTHS AND QUALITIES.
PROMPT DELIVERY in large or small quantities.
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AUCTION SALE
OF
TENTS AND TENTAGE
By Order of
P. RAI, Esqr.,
AT
NEW CHINCH BUNDER ROAD,
Godown No. E 3, South Improvement Trust,
TO-DAY.
MONDAY, the 20th November, 1922,
AT
2-30 p.m.

NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE
PUBLIC LECTURE
BY
Mr. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS, M.L.A.
ON
"THE WORK BEFORE US"
AT THE
SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR PUBLIC HALL, FORT,
ON
Tuesday the 21st Instant
at 6-15 P. M. (S.T.)
MR. H. P. MODY
to preside.
All are invited to attend.

GERSOPPA (JOG) FALLS
(one of the seven wonders of the World)
The proper season is begun! Enjoy the beauties of Nature!!
Luxuriant Cars available at all times.
A regular Service between Shimoga-Sagara
Apply Sharp to:—
T. S. MOTOR SERVICE,
Shimoga.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE,
Monday November 20, 1922

THE KHALIFA ABDICATES.

The flight of the Khalifa from Constantinople to Malta under British protection implies, in fact, his abdication of the post and dignity of the Khilafat. The Khalifa is, in theory, elected by the whole body of Muslims; he is responsible for his actions to the Muslims and to no one else on earth. When he flies from the judgment of the Muslims to the protection of a non-Muslim power it seems to us quite clear that he has thereby abdicated. His subservience to the British occupation, even to the extent of allowing a death sentence to be passed on Mustafa Kemal and other Nationalist leaders, was regarded by the Muslims as deplorable; but they were ready to ascribe the guilt of those proceedings rather to the advisers of Wahid-ud-din than to his own volition, and to make all possible allowance for the pressure brought to bear on him. A public trial had been promised, and we do not for a moment believe that his life was in danger. On the other hand, it was possible that he might have been acquitted. But his present flight is tantamount to a confession of guilt, and its direction indicates a preference for those who tried to use him as an instrument against Islam. The invitation of the Sherif Huseyn, whom most Muslims even in Arabia look on as a traitor, to Wahid-ud-din to go and stay with him at Mecca will be merely taken by the Muslims as fresh proof of the truth of the proverb about birds of a feather. The British Government are quite right to protect their protege on his demand but to avoid misunderstandings and resultant disappointments we must warn them that in the opinion of the Muslims (who alone have right of judgment on the matter) they are protecting Wahid-ud-din Efendi, a fugitive from justice, who is no longer the Khalifa of the Muslims. His successor as Khalifa of the Muslims will be elected by the Muslims in due course.

TRANQUILITY.

The General Election has come and gone and it has left the Conservatives with a clear majority to carry on what their leader has described as a policy of negation and tranquility. Mr. Chamberlain predicted before the Election, and his prediction was based on official information, that the Conservatives could not expect to come back with a majority of their own. If Mr. Chamberlain has proved a false prophet, the explanation is not far to seek. There is no doubt if Mr. Lloyd George, as the head of the Coalition, had appealed to the country, the Coalition would have gone to pieces, so discredited had it become and the Conservatives would have lost heavily with the probable result of Labour-Liberal group gaining a majority in the Commons. But fortunately for the Conservatives, the Coalition went to pieces before the Election took place. Mr. Lloyd George's resignation or rather dismissal by the Tories, however, changed the entire complexion of the Election. The country had grown so weary of the alarums and excursions and stunts of Mr. Lloyd George that it heaved a sigh of relief at the opportunity of sending to power a party, which though it had a dominant share in all Mr. Lloyd George's exploits, promised an era of tranquility. The country longed for a rest from Mr. Lloyd George and the Conservatives promised tranquility and thus gained a tremendous tactical advantage on their side. Besides, by appealing to the electorates as a single Party they escaped from the odium of the Coalition. Thus the hatred of the Coalition is the main cause of the triumph of the Conservatives, which was helped by Mr. Lloyd George's challenge of holding the balance in the House of Commons and of thereby determining the life of any Government that might be formed. The failure of Labour and Liberals to come to some working arrangement between themselves, with the inevitably large number of three-cornered fights, and the natural desire of the voter to give the newly-formed Government a chance also contributed to the return of the Conservatives to power.

It will hence be seen that the triumph of the Conservatives is due to adventitious factors rather than to their own merits or the ardent desire of the electors to put them in power. On the contrary, to judge from the results, the outstanding feature of the Election is the proof of Labour's strength. The proof lies not in the number of the successful Labour candidates but in the significant fact that Labour has polled 4,356,000 votes to the 5,746,000 votes of the Conservatives. This obviously shows that Labour's true strength in the country is not reflected in the 144 seats won by it in the Commons and that the success of the Conservatives is the result of the Election having been fought in a confusion of political issues. The true triumph of Labour, indicated in the votes polled, proves, as the Party's manifesto claims, that it is supported by all classes who demand a constructive social policy and, who, as far as foreign affairs are concerned, are, as the New York Press emphasises, dissatisfied with the peace treaties. These classes will not be satisfied with Mr. Bonar Law's policy of tranquility and negation. For this policy may mean anything and, having regard to the fact that Mr. Bonar Law has been put in power by the Diehards, it is certain to mean reaction all round. The test of the Conservatives will be in their foreign policy, in their dealings with India, with Egypt and with Russia. They may withdraw from Mesopotamia and Palestine—though as to that we must wait and see—but will they, as the "New Statesman" pertinently asks, be willing to achieve tranquility by withdrawing from Egypt, by satisfying India, by coming to terms with Russia? And what do they propose to do with the Treaty of Versailles?

The answers to these questions will hardly be satisfactory. For, though the Coalition is dead and Mr. Lloyd George is discredited and out of power, the policy of the Coalition was formed and endorsed by the Conservatives who now hold sway. What has happened is that the majority of the Coalitionists, who shared the responsibility for the deeds of Mr. Lloyd George, have merely changed their label, with this difference that the Diehard element is now stronger than it was before. The "tranquility" which Mr. Bonar Law promises will not be the tranquility that the Labour Party and the Liberals demand and that the country needs, but, as the "New Statesman" anticipates, it "will mean repression instead of conciliation, quarelling instead of cooperation, militarism and not disarmament." The only redeeming feature of the situation is that the Government will have to reckon with a new force of incalculable potency, namely, a vigorous Labour Opposition, supported by a galaxy of Liberal stalwarts and stimulated by the consciousness that it will itself soon come to power.

"P. R."

The General Election, as General Elections nearly always do, has revived the desire for Proportional Representation among those whom it would profit at the moment. The analysis of the voting which we publish to-day makes it quite clear that, with proportional representation, the Conservatives would not have obtained a clear majority over all other parties combined, as they have under the present system. The figures are: Conservatives 5,746,000; Labour, 4,356,000; Liberals, 2,769,000; and National Liberals 1,565,000. These show that Labour, as the result of the present elections, is not represented in proportion to its strength in the country; liberalism still less so. But it is the Liberals chiefly who are sighing for P.R., because their party is, and has been for a long while, on the downward road, and P.R. tends to stabilise the position of parties.

Labour on the whole prefers the present system because it is a rising party, and the excitement of inter-party elections with their opportunity for propaganda, are necessary to its growth. At each election it gains converts from the Liberals, and so in a lesser degree do the Conservatives. The latter, as the strongest party in the country, and the most stable, stand to gain in one way by Proportional Representation, which would tend to give them always the position of the strongest individual party in Parliament. It would, however, rob them of all future chance of obtaining a majority over all other parties combined. We are taking Proportional Representation to mean the system which prevails in Switzerland, in which the political excitement which attends the expression of public opinion upon policy is transferred from the election to the referendum, which becomes the palladium of democratic control. There are other theories of Proportional Representation, but they have not been proved, as the Swiss method has, in practice.

P.R., we may admit, is much fairer than the present system which prevails in England. But we doubt whether, in practice, it would prove more beneficial. It is all very well for a little, self-contained country like Switzerland or Finland, of which the policy is stable; but for a nation, charged with responsibility for the conduct of a vast Empire, anything which tends to diminish popular interest in political issues seems undesirable. P.R. does tend towards a certain stability resembling stagnation, towards a certain self-complacency; and the British nation is conservative enough already. Anyhow, we believe it to be incompatible with party Government as it has hitherto existed in England, and even with all Parliamentary Government. It belongs properly to a system in which the executive is clearly separated from the legislative function in the State, while both are subordinated to the people's sovereign will exercised in the referendum. It is evident that the English Liberals who are at present sighing for P. R. do not realise this, for they are anything but revolutionaries; and only as part of a revolution in which all the scandals and abuses of the present system would be eliminated, could P. R. really be set up in England.

Notes of the Day

Indians in Natal.

The vetoing by the Union Government of the two anti-Asiatic measures, viz., Townships' Franchise Ordinance and the Rural Dealers' Licensing Ordinance, has caused wild excitement amongst the members of the European community in Natal. The latter is intended to paralyse Indian trade in South Africa and the former to deprive them of their existing franchise rights in the Townships. The Indians are opposed tooth and nail to any suggestion likely to cripple their rights as domiciled residents; and they have succeeded temporarily inasmuch as the obnoxious legislation has been suspended. But the activities of a clique of European settlers have not abated in the least, the aim being to "make it hot" for the Indians to reside in South Africa. Mr. Hullet, who was responsible for introducing the Natal Townships' Franchise Ordinance, has once more emerged from his comparative obscurity to lead the crusade against the domiciled Indians. In a letter published in the "Natal Mercury", he gives a bit of his mind to the Minister of Finance, Mr. Burton, who is alleged to have pooh-poohed the idea of there being dissatisfaction with the Government in the ranks of the South African Party. To Mr. Burton, Mr. Hullet gave a plain warning, saying:—

"I can assure Mr. Burton and other members of the Government that the action of the Government in vetoing the anti-Asiatic Ordinances has caused intense dissatisfaction. I, as introducer of the Ordinance dealing with the township franchise, intend re-introducing it next March, and if the Administrator will not re-introduce the Retail Dealers' Ordinance, I will introduce it. It will then be the third time of asking, and if the Government refuse to sanction them, we—i.e., certain members of anti-Asiatic League—intend holding meetings in every constituency in the Province, with a view to getting resolutions passed calling on the members of Parliament to withhold their support from the Government until the Government sanction the Ordinances. Government must realise that the people of the Province are now determined that the Indian shall not govern the towns of the Province, or have unrestricted trading rights, or to acquire any more lands."

Mr. Hullet's warning has not been in vain. For, according to the cable from the Natal Indian Congress, which we published yesterday, the Union Goernment is reported sympathetic ally to have received a deputation of the Natal Administrator and the Provincial Executive on the subject of the two suspended measures of legislation. The Indian community are naturally alarmed at this. It is time India awoke to the menace to her sons in South Africa and took prompt action.

Mussolini and Egypt.

In "Al-Liwa-ul-Misri" (Cairo) of Nov. 2, there is an interesting leading article on Signor Mussolini, head of the present Italian Government; which, after describing his early career as a school-teacher, journalist, socialist leader, patriotic soldier and founder of the Society called "Fascio di Combattimente" (which gave its name to the Fascisti) concludes:—

"Mussolini knows Egypt well. He is foremost of those who have been writing about Egypt since the events of May 1919, and was the first to raise his voice loudly, in the columns of his paper, the "Popolo d' Italia" for the independence and freedom of Egypt and the neutralisation of the Suez Canal. He demanded it, in huge staring type, and cannot have forgotten it to-day, just as his colleagues cannot have forgotten that, nor the day when their great poet, D'Annunzio, in his speech of October 1919, asked that Egypt should not be forgotten—the same speech which was stopped by the censor from entering Italy as being a firebrand flung against England. And his colleague, the former Minister of Education, cannot have forgotten the speech he made in the Commercial Hall on May 3, 1919 when he said there could be no peace in the world without the independence and freedom of Egypt, the Suez Canal being neutralised. Nor can his colleagues, Mosca and Fiedari have forgotten their strong speeches in favour of Egypt's independence. If these gentlemen have not forgotten their writings and speeches, and the conversations which they had with us in the summer and autumn, then the Nationalist party and its cause are strong in the Italian Ministry headed by one whose word and promise we are wont to trust."

All this, we must confess, is news to us, and we shall watch with lively interest for any evidence of decided advocacy of the Egyptian cause by the present Italian Government. We are afraid that the Egyptian nationalists have mistaken hostility to England for love of Egypt and hostility to England, or at least the exhibition of it, is hardly possible for those in power in Italy, Signor Mussolini in opposition might publish views which Signor Mussolini in office would hardly be prepared to endorse.

Anglo-Italian Relations.

The following from the London "Outlook" will be read with interest as throwing a sidelight on Anglo-Italian relations:—

"Under cover of the election excitement, a serious disagreement has been allowed to mature between England and Italy. This time it is the Foreign Office, and not Downing Street, which is backing the Greeks with intense fervour. Italy, taking advantage of Greek weakness, refuses to surrender the islands of the Dodecannese seized during her war with Turkey, and held, on various pretexts, ever since. The Foreign Office, I understand, has gone so far as to hint that if Italy does not climb down, certain frontier rectifications in Africa which we were disposed to make for her benefit may not be carried out. Our interest in the Dodecannese must be passionate, indeed, to risk alienating the one Allied Power friendly to us that remains on the Continent. France will not be slow to take advantage of Anglo-phobia in Rome. So far as moral issues go, the F.O. is undoubtedly right in this dispute, and Italy wrong. But were it not for the smoke-screen of our domestic upheaval, I imagine Press and public would at once interest themselves in the question of whether it is to our advantage to make such a row about these islands, and the subject may be raised on the hustings when the campaign opens."

France and Russia.

The "New Statesman" writes:—

"A curious new development has come out of the Near Eastern crisis. Some weeks ago M. Herriot, the French Radical leader, went to Moscow with much unofficial trumpet blowing to hobnob with the Bolsheviks. His object was to explore the possibilities of a Franco-Russian rapprochement—an excellent object, in which, however, he appeared to have very little support from the French Government or the French public. But on his return, the trumpet blowing has begun to assume a semi-official air. M. Herriot's arguments for a renewal of commercial and diplomatic relations with Russia are now tickling the ears, it is said, of statesmen; the "Temps" has re-discovered the importance of Russia; the Soviet Government, it is thought, has a genuine claim to participate in the coming Peace Conference. The more excitable part of the Parisian Press and public appear to regard this new attachment as a means of annoying us as well as Germany. The idea, of course, is absurd; no-one in this country, save perhaps a few neurotics in Whitehall, would be annoyed by the abandonment of the foolish policy pursued by France for the last four years. But we are not yet convinced that the noise in Paris is to be taken seriously. There is plenty of opposition on the Right; there is no evidence that M. Poincare is behind M. Herriot. There is, moreover, a strong hostility on the part of the extreme Communists in Moscow to what are called the "delusions of M. Herriot." We are afraid it is too soon to cheer the pretty picture of Bolshevism and the Bloc National rushing into each others' arms! But we hope that all the influence of this country will be exerted in favour of admitting Russia to the Conference. If she is excluded, the chances of a lasting settlement will be slight."

Calcutta University Again.

The "Reforms" do not seem to have improved the relations of the Calcutta University with the Government of Bengal. The Ministry of Education seems to have made it an article of faith to ignore the University. The Government have accused the University of extravagance, but they have not replied to the allegation freely aired by all champions of the University that they failed to come to the rescue of the latter when its very existence was threatened by the tidal wave of non-cooperation as that would have amounted to admitting the inadequacy and disappointing character of the "Reforms." The University has sat tight over the advice and expostulations of the Ministry of Education and the latter on its part has replied with a consistent policy of pin-pricks. The "Bengalee" recently announced that Mr. Provas Chandra Mitter has effected a *coup d'etat* by submitting a Bill for the reconstruction of the Calcutta University straight to the Government of India, behind the back of the University so as to confront the latter with a *fait accompli*. A similar attempt on the part of Sir Henry Sharp in the *ancien regime* met with a cold rebuff from Mr. Montagu. The "Bengalee" ruefully says: "With a good deal of popular control over the Local Government, the Minister of Education in Bengal does not seem to have improved upon the methods of Sir Henry Sharp", and finally appeals to Dr. Sapru not to advise the Governor-General-in-Council to sanction a Bill "which has been hatched in such darkness and which tramples so mercilessly upon so many accepted and cherished canons of modern democracy." Whether the Bill has received the Viceroy's assent or not the sooner the unedifying contest between the Minister of Education and the University ends the better.

India and International Labour.

India did not secure a seat on the Governing Body of the International Labour Office at Washington and her recent recognition as one of the eight most important industrial nations with a seat on the said Governing Body is suggested to have been due to Lord Chelmsford's advocacy. It cannot be said, however, that Lord Chelmsford had much of a heavy task in proving the obvious. Judged by the tests of population, even wage-earning population, railways and horse-power, India evidently is an important industrial nation. As regards railways she appears as third among the list of nations. As regards horse-power she appears as ninth. During the war, her mineral resources were indispensable to the Allies and her textiles clothed the British and some of the Allied forces. The only thing that might be argued against India is the rudimentary nature of her trade union organisation, a fact for which, Lord Chelmsford as ex-Viceroy of India might have added, the workmen of India are not responsible, but which is largely due to the apathy and often the hostility of the Government of India. Lord Chelmsford's role as champion of Indian Labour is as amusing as that of the Government of India's representatives clamouring for retrenchment in the expenses of the League of Nations.

THE SONG OF THE AKALIS.

Do all you can! . . . We shall not budge an inch
For we have sworn to battle with our soul
Against your lifeless weapons, nor shall flinch
From our inviolate vow of self-control.

Our bodies? . . . Nay! they are but mortal clay
Insensible to hurt, when once the proud
Immortal spirit boldly casts away
Despicable fear that clothes her like a cloud.

Thus we in thousands offer up our limbs
For you to trample on in helpless wrath.
Our souls exulting chant victorious hymns

While with our blood you paint your shadowy path.
With the soul's laughter we defy your sword!
With the soul's freedom we defy your chains!
Come! let our blood in sacred streams be poured
To wash away a century of stains.

What will you do to us who know the splendour
Of suffering for our holy Motherland?
What can you do to us, whose faith can render
The fiery weapon powerless in your hand?

HARINDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA.

THE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE.

DOUBTS OF ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.

FLIGHT OF TRAITORS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

ANTI-NATIONALIST INTRIGUES UNMASKED.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Nov. 17, 4 p.m.

The energetic attitude of France seems to have decided England to give up the idea of wishing to subordinate the meeting of the Conference to a previous agreement between the Allies, which would have suppressed freedom of discussion.

LONDON'S MANOEUVRE FOR FRENCH ACQUIESCENCE.

The acceptance of the British memorandum as the basis of discussion by France is due to the fact that there is no mention made of measures of coercion in the event of Turkey not accepting the Allied conditions. If, as people are saying, this question had been raised by Lord Curzon at his meeting with M. Poincare fresh tension would have been inevitable. A further postponement of the date of the meeting would have a deplorable effect, and the responsibility would rest exclusively with England.

"UNDER BRITISH PROTECTION"!

The news from Constantinople announces the flight, under the protection of the British High Commissionerate, of members of the *Entente Liberale* Committee, compromised by their anti-National attitude. When the boat stopped at the Piraeus, Riza Tewfik and Sabri Hoja expressed a wish to issue an appeal to the Islamic world against the Nationalists. To unmask the aim of these anti-Nationalists it is only necessary to recall that Riza Tewfik was a signatory of the Treaty of Sevres and Sabri Hoja was the promoter of the *fetwas* condemning Ghazi Mustafa Kemal and other Nationalist leaders to death.

JAMI'AT UL-ISLAM'S TIMELY DECLARATION.

The declaration of Jami'at ul-Islam (? Jami'at ul-Ulema) showing a determination to preserve unshaken the unity of Islam, has produced an excellent impression in Turkish circles.

SULTAN AS BRITISH PROTEGE.

CONVEYED TO MALTA ON BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Constantinople.—The Sultan's flight was carried out very quietly. On Wednesday, he requested British protection, considering his life was in danger. This morning, a car drew up outside the entrance to the Palace and waited until the guard was changing when the Sultan and his son, Mehmedertogrul, and six members of the Palace staff stole out and drove to the British naval base. The population were not aware of what had happened until he was safe abroad the "Malaya." The Sultan replying to the acting-High Commissioner Henderson's welcome, emphasised that he was not abdicating but merely removing from immediate danger. The "Malaya," later, steamed out for Malta to await instructions as to the eventual destination of the Sultan.

"WELCOMED IN THE NAME OF KING."

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Constantinople:—Generals Harington and Henderson, the acting High Commissioner, received the Sultan at the British naval base Admiral Brock received him on board the "Malaya."

General Henderson welcomed the Sultan in the name of the King upon his setting foot on British territory. The Sultan replied that he felt safe under the protection of Great Britain.

It is too early yet to appreciate the effect of the flight upon the local situation. The Kemalists will, doubtless, endeavour to make out that the Sultan fled under British pressure but there is not the slightest foundation for such allegations. The British troops had not even been guarding him. His Majesty apparently did not wish to face the ordeal of going to the Selamlik on Friday. Last Friday his visit was a somewhat pathetic spectacle, which the Sultan carried out with courage and dignity but he probably feared an attempt on his life on the next occasion.

PROTECTION "ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS!"

LEAFIELD, Nov. 17 (midnight).

The Sultan of Turkey according to telegrams received in London to-day, has left Constantinople. He is reported to have sailed by the "Malaya" to Malta. The Sultan, some days ago, requested British protection. This was accorded on humanitarian grounds.—(B. O. W.)

SULTAN'S RIGHT OF FREE MOVEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Constantinople.—The news of the Sultan's flight has created a sensation. It is generally believed that the Kemalists will endeavour to represent that the British kidnapped him; but a letter signed by Mohamed Vathi-ed-Din, the Caliph of all Muslims, clearly proves that the initiative was the Sultan's, who strongly emphasised that he was not abdicating. One of the first conditions of the Khalifate is that the Caliph be free. It is anticipated that the Kemalists will allege that, because he took refuge with the British, he will have sacrificed a claim to the Khalifate under this condition. It is insisted, however, that His Majesty is free to go and come as he pleases. The moderate Turks are relieved at the Sultan's escape. Many were heard to ejaculate "Shukkur Allah" or "God be thanked."

KING HUSSEIN'S INVITATION TO SULTAN.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

A Cairo message from Djeddah states that Hussein, King of the Hedjaz, has offered the Sultan of Turkey honourable reception and sanctuary at Mecca.

OTTOMAN GOVERNMENT.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY VOTES FOR PROSECUTION.

A later Constantinople message dated 17th November says in regard to the Angora Assembly's decision to prosecute the Sultan and the defunct Ottoman Cabinet: "The resolution (of the Assembly adopted on the motion of Mustafa Kemal Pasha) reserves to a later date (the determination of) the procedure to be followed in carrying out the decision."

TURKISH DELEGATION'S VIEW.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Lausanne.—The news of the Sultan's flight has not surprised members of the Turkish delegation here, who consider that events will not be influenced thereby. They contend that the Sultan, by taking refuge in a foreign territory, has forfeited his position.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

An official statement says that the Sultan, fearing that his liberty and his life were endangered, asked, as Caliph of all the Mussulmans, for British protection and transportation forthwith from Constantinople. Mr. Henderson, the Acting High Commissioner in Sir Horace Rumbold's absence at Lausanne, visited the Sultan aboard the "Malaya" to ascertain his wishes for conveyance to His Majesty King George the Fifth.

ANGORA CONDEMNS SULTAN'S FLIGHT.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Constantinople.—A telegram from Angora to General Rafet Pasha says that Angora is unable to understand the reasons prompting the Sultan's flight in as much as the Assembly while voting for the abolition of his temporal power continued to recognise him as the Khalifa until, the election of his successor. The daily paper "Tanin" declares that among the thirty-nine Sultans of the Osman dynasty none were so vile as the late occupant of the throne who has now turned his back on the tombs of his ancestors instead of awaiting the opportune moment of justifying himself.

INDIGNANT COMMENT OF TURKISH PRESS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Angora Government also telegraphed asking Rafet Pasha how the flight was accomplished and professing inability to understand reasons of the flight. It is stated that the National Assembly will immediately elect a successor, and the Heir Presumptive is mentioned as the most likely candidate.

The Turkish newspapers comment indignantly on the flight. The journal "Tanin" publishes a report that the Sultan carried off some of the sacred relics of the Prophet and jewels belonging to the dynasty.

(The foregoing was despatched before the Associated Press of America's message re-

(Continued on next page.)

THE CALIPH.

HEIR-APPARENT ELECTED

AN INDIRECT REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

According to the Associated Press of America's correspondent in Constantinople, the Angora National Assembly have elected Abdul Medjid, the Heir-Apparent, Caliph.

Reuter's correspondent in Constantinople cables that the election of the Caliph is still being discussed and the son of Abdul Hamid is also mooted in this connection.

AGA KHAN ON CALIPHATE.

"BRITISHERS' INTERFERENCE UNDESIRABLE."

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Writing in the "Sunday Express" to-day on the future of the Caliphate, H. H. the Aga Khan cannot conceive the Caliphate in India or a non-member of the House of Ottoman as Caliph.

H. H. the Aga Khan suggests that Britishers should not dogmatise on the subject nor expect rigidity, because the question is the least rigid of Islam's many doctrines. He emphasises the undesirability of Britishers' shewing interference or taking parts in advancing or criticising candidates or solutions, but urges that they should leave it to the general consensus of opinion in the Sunni World of Islam.

THE NEW TURKEY.

ISMET PASHA'S VIEWS.

The Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, writes under date the 19th instant:—

The following cablegram has been received by Seth Chotani, President Central Khilafat Committee, from Malik Abdul Qayum, London:—

"Had three long interviews with Ismet Pasha at Paris (on) Thursday (and) Friday. Declared old Turkey replaced by new Turkey being whole nation, allegations of Turkey losing Muslim goodwill baseless. We free people respect Arab and other nations' freedom. Mutual respect (of) each other's freedom by Muslim nations will strengthen brotherhood more. Whole Turkish nation proud being sword of Islam, determined (to) uphold dignity (of) Khilafat. No personal design in this national decision; Turks (are) determined for sacrifices as in past.

This resolution keeps real temporal aspect of Khilafat intact. Turks (are) glad (that) Muslims condemn Sultan dishonouring (and) misusing, Khilafat authority, by giving Fatwa kufar against patriots. Nation (will) tolerate no more Khilafat-made political merchandise by intriguers. Seat of Khilafat in Turkey and Khilafat vested in Turkish Muslim nation. This proves all attributes remain unalienated in (the) same body more strengthened, because whole nation proud (of) being servant of Islam behind it, therefore claims undiminished support (and) sympathy (of) Muslim world. Pasha thanks thinking Muslims appreciating difficulties continued."

A REQUEST FOR PRAYERS.

The President, Central Khilafat Committee, while conveying above message implores that taking in view the present critical situation and knowing that enemies of Islam are busy with their mischievous designs and realizing the difficulties which the brave victorious Turks will have to encounter at Lausanne from the 20th instant through hostile efforts to deprive them from the fruits of victory, all Muslims throughout India should devotedly and humbly pray after each Namaz to that merciful Almighty God who heard our prayers and restored Smyrna to the Turks and continue this till the end of the Lausanne Conference for the achievement of an honourable peace for the Turks. The President further confidently believes United India and All Muslims without exception will support Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, and trusts they would show it by their words and deeds through the established organ of Muslim opinion, viz., the Khilafat Committees.

MEMORIAL TO GEN. STANLEY MAUDE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

A large congregation, including Lady Maude, her son and daughters and other relatives, gathered at the Wellington barracks to-day for the unveiling of a memorial to Genl. Stanley Maude by General Sir A E Codrington. The memorial consists of a moulded archivolt in Derbyshire alabaster. A full battalion of Coldstreams were present with their band in attendance. The ceremony was most impressive consisting of prayers and hymns. There were no speeches.

AMERICA'S INTEREST IN MAHATMA'S MOVEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 19.

The 9th Gandhi day was observed in Ahmedabad as usual.

Professor Kaushambi of Harvard University who has been ceciently appointed professor in the National College, addressing a public meeting said that in America great interest was being taken in the activities of Mr. Gandhi. Everybody in public streets asked about him, and newspapers were filled with his accounts. In public meetings nobody was speaking against him.

NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY OVER OTHERS, 80

MR. S. SAKLATVALA'S SIGNIFICANT SUCCESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The new House of Commons consists of Ministerialists 344, all Liberals 116, Labour 144 and all others 11. The Conservative majority over others is 80. Labour leads the opposition. Mr. Montagu was defeated. Mr. Walter Guinness was returned unopposed. Mr. Saklatvala, Indian Labourite had 2,021 majority. Other majorities obtained were The Hon. Mr. Aubrey Herbert 5,887, Colonel Wedgwood 4,930, Commander Kenworthy 3,027, Mr. C. H. Roberts 1,828.

The candidature Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala was extremely significant; without motors or finances not greatly favoured by his family connections nor even by all the leaders of the British Labour Party. He was denounced from a Roman Catholic pulpit last Sunday. The heavy poll showed all sections of the electorate voted for the Indian candidate. It was a triumph of the advanced programme and political courage. The advanced Nationalists and the Khilafatists should give serious consideration to his labour and political programme at the Christmas sessions. This is important in view of the dubious attitude of the British Labour Party towards Islam and Turkey and their bias towards the Montagu reformism and a modified imperialism.

MR SHAPURJI SAKLATVALA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The election of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala to the House of Commons makes India most grateful to the voters of North Battersea. It is an event full of political significance and forms a landmark in the history of the Indian people. In the period of last 31 years only three Indians had the honour of sitting in the House of Commons. It was in the year 1891 that the Grand Old Man of India, Dadabhai Naoroji and Sir M. M. Bhownagaree entered the House. What India felt then will also feel now but with greater joy and expectation. Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, the President of the eighth National Congress held at Allahabad in 1892, termed Dadabhai's entry in the House of Commons as a "cheering event" and the cause of "great joy which spread throughout the length and breadth of India." Mr. Bonnerjee further said "that in electing him as their (electors of Central Finsbury) representative they had also elected a representatives for the people of India in the House of Commons." We have no hesitation in stating that the people of India will adopt him as their pioneer and representative in the British Parliament.

In our rejoicings we must not forget the significance of the choice of the voters of North Battersea in returning an Indian, "the black man" to the House of Commons, the greatest institution of their motherland. They as part of a great democracy have levelled the colour and racial prejudices to the limbo of non-entity. India congratulates them for the high standard of democracy, which is so much wanting in the Dominions where the Indians on account of their race and colour have neither a vote nor seat in their Parliaments. What an irony of fate that the Mother of Parliaments is more liberal than its creatures!

Mr. Saklatvala is a great constructive politician. Though he is a constructive critic of the Reforms yet we will hear of his efforts in amending the Government of India Act on the lines of the demands of the people of this country. I remember when the Montagu-Chelmsford Report was published the theory of checks and balances and the phrases like that of "as far as possible" never appealed to him. Being a Labour representative India will expect a good deal from him in the way of organising the Indian Labour and establishment of Trade Unions on the lines of those existing in England. Finally he will not welcome any change in the Polity of this country which does not give Provincial autonomy and fiscal freedom.—Yours, etc.

IBRAHIM S. HAJI.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

ALL-INDIA WORKING COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18....

The All-India Congress Committee met this afternoon at about half past two under the presidency of Mr. C. R. Das, mainly to consider the report of the Congress Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaz, Moulana Soleman Nadvi, Mr. V. J. Patel, Pandit Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Lala Doonichand, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and Mr. N. C. Kelkar, members of the Committee, attended the meeting. The only two members who were not present were Mr. T. Prakasam of Madras and Mr. Chotani of Bombay. The discussion over the report was still continuing when it was half past seven and it is likely that no conclusion will be arrived at till to-morrow.

LABOUR LANDSLIDE.

CONSERVATIVE ASCENDANCY.

FALL OF GLADSTONIAN LIBERALISM.

LLOYD GEORGIAN SUNSET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

It is noteworthy that London is still the Conservative stronghold, returning 43 Conservatives out of 64 members. The English countries yielded the new Government 152 supporters, and the English county boroughs 111. The Scottish counties have only returned 5 Conservatives and the Scottish boroughs 8. The women commoners remain restricted to two out of over thirty candidates adopted. However, women candidates polled much heavier votes than in 1918, two obtaining more than fourteen thousand votes each. Another eight got nine thousand each.

The result of the elections has pleased the Stock Exchange, judging by a general rise in the quotations. It is expected that more settled conditions will lead to an increased demand. The favourable impression abroad is reflected in a better sentiment on the foreign exchanges. Francs are 63/50, Belgian francs 67/75, Italian liras 95½. Sterling on New York was 4.48½. German marks improved to 29,000.

Labour gained a seat in North-East Derbyshire by a majority of five, after seven recounts alternately returning Liberal and Labourite.

Sir William Sutherland, (National Liberal) ex-late secretary to Mr. Lloyd George has been elected for Argylle.

SIGNIFICANCE OF LABOUR SUCCESS.

DISSATISFACTION WITH PEACE TREATIES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

New York Press emphasises the fact that Mr. Bonar Law is assured of a considerable majority and they remark that the new government is likely to meet with a vigorous Labour opposition in foreign policy. Reuter's Vienna correspondent says that the "Neue Freie Presse" is of opinion that the success of Labour at the British elections proves that thousands of Englishmen are dissatisfied with the peace treaties. They believe that complete economic recovery is only attainable through a material mitigration of the conditions.

SCOTLAND VOTES LABOUR.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

A feature of the elections has been the most unexpected pro-Labour landslide in Scotland, which was not confined to the Industrial districts but spread from Glasgow all over the Lowlands. It is regarded as a triumph of organisation and the result of the most intense political campaign. There are still eight Scottish results to be declared but up to the present 23 Labour members have been returned, in addition to one Independent, one Prohibition-Labour and one Communist-Labour. The success is emphasised by the fact that it has been achieved in the face of the alliance of the Unionists and the National Liberals. They won seats from all parties. The failure of the Conservatives is extraordinary. Their solitary gain was at Perth where the pact did not exist.

PARLIAMENT TO OPEN ON 23RD NOV.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Mr. Bonar Law announces that His Majesty will open Parliament on the 23rd November. Approval of the Irish constitution will be immediately sought. The Marquess Curzon's summons to the House of Lords says that the session of Parliament will be brief and devoted mainly to Irish affairs.

LABOUR'S ACCESSION OF STRENGTH

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The strength of the Labour Opposition will be considerably increased by the election of the ex-Radical intellectuals such as Messrs. Arthur Ponsonby, C.P. Trevelyan, H. B. Lees Smith, and also the King's Counsel Patrick Hastings and Hemmerde. But it is significant that the party also includes the revolutionary Socialist Shinewell and David Kirkwood. The latter was deported from Clyde during war time.

MORE NATIONAL LIBERALS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The National Liberals have gained a seat in the Western Isles constituency of Inverness division and have retained another seat for the University of Wales. There is now only the Orkney result to be returned.

MR. BONAR LAW'S POST-ELECTION MESSAGE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Mr. Bonar Law has issued a brief post-election message, which runs as follows:—"The country has passed a vote of confidence in the new Government. It will be our earnest endeavour to justify the trust placed in us."

FUTURE OF LL. G.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Much attention is devoted to the future of Mr. Lloyd George, who is generally expected to prove strong in opposition.

The "Observer" describes him as the finest political fighter of the age, and declares that the Unionists will be noodles to regard him as a spent force when he is a power. The paper is of opinion that the ex-Premier will abide his time until the question is settled whether he is to lead Labour or Unionism in the long run.

The "Observer" in anoter collumn, pronounces high tribute to Mr. Winston Churchill, whose defeat it deplores. It has confidence, however, that he will return to the House of Commons a bigger man than ever.

Lord Beaverbrook, who is the most stunch supporter of Mr. Bonar Law, expresses belief in the" Sunday Times" that Mr. Lloyd George will make himself leader of the Opposition embracing Labour, because he is radical by nature; and welcomes the idea as it will revivify Liberalism and act as a cehck on Labour extremists. The Liberal-Labour administration which would, later, emerge under such leadership would be simply a strongliy redical Government.

SUNDAY PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Tendency is apparent on the part of Sunday newspapers to regard the result of the election in more sombre mood than did the partisans in the daily papers in the excitement of moment.

The leading journals are by no means unfriendly towards the Government, but they are careful to regard it as being still on trial. Both the "Sunday Times" (which, as an ex-Coalition organ, is decidedly lukewarm) and the "Observer" (which is more cordial towards the new administration) dwell upon the fact that it has been returned by a minority of votes which were cast by the electorate.

The "Sunday Times" draws attention to the glaring voting disparities in several constituencies, including the case of Mr. Bonar Law for Central Glasgow, where he polled less than the opponents' aggregate.

The "Observer" recognises the debating strength of the anti-Government forces, and advises the Ministers to "go out and hit the bowling." At the same time, the paper suggests that Mr. Bonar Law should approach the Unionist ex-Ministers to rejoin the Cabinet.

Further telegrams on the Elections will be found on page 10.

GERMAN CABINET.

CUNO'S DIFFICULTY IN FORMING.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Berlin.—Cuno is experiencing great difficulty in forming a Cabinet in consequence of the disinclination of the principal parties with which President Ebert conferred to cooperate. It is believed however that Cuno, urged on by Ebert, will endeavour to form a non-political Cabinet which parties may be disposed to regard benevolently.

AMERICAN COTTON FOR RUSSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Dallas (Texas).—It is announced that the State Universal Stores, Limited, of Russia have ordered 50,000 bales of cotton, approximate in value to six million dollars, from the Texas Cotton Association for delivery in Petrograd. It is declared that this will enable Russia to resume production in textile mills.

GOVT. PROPAGANDA AGAINST CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

There was a full house at this evening's meeting of the Calcutta University Senate convened on a requisition made by six prominent Senators in connection with the publication in the "Bengalee" newspaper of an article from the "Times" Educational Supplement at the request of the Bengal Government Publicity Department. The requisition states that this article contained an attack upon the administration of the University based on a letter addressed to the University by the Bengal Government and which was under the consideration of the Senate. Sir Ashutosh Chandhuri moved that the matter be brought to the notice of His Excellency the Chancellor with a request that a full inquiry be made as to how the Publicity Office of the Government of Bengal came to request the "Bengalee" to publish an article in the "Times" Educational Supplement relating to the financial condition of the Calcutta University. After a good deal of discussion Sir Ashutosh Chaudhuri's motion was carried with one opposing.

S. Jamitsingh, Editor, "Akali Tepardesi" has been arrested under sections 109 and 117, I.P.C., for instigating Akalis to cut wood at Gurukabagh. (A.P.).

A Poona message of the 18th inst. says:—the Bench and the Bar. (A. P.)

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY.

EGYPTIANS' SOLID OPPOSITION

ZAGHLOULISTS AND NATIONALISTS COMBINE.

(From our Special Correspondent at the Peace Conference.)

LAUSANNE, Nov. 18, 5 p.m.

On the friendly intervention and advice of H. E. Jelal-ud-din Arif Bey, the Turkish representative at Rome, the two Egyptian delegations (at Lausanne)—the Zaghloulists and the Hizh-ul-Watani (Nationalist party) have joined forces, with the result the Egyp an opposition to the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, is now solid.

ASSAULT AT CAIRO.

Cairo.—A number of young "natives" today shot and seriously wounded Hassan Abdul Pasha and Ismail Zourdi as they were leaving a meeting of the Liberal constitutional party.

ANGLO-IRAQ TREATY.

IRAQ'S MINISTER OF DEFENCE IN LONDON.

LONDON. Nov. 17.

Jaafar Pasha, the Iraq Minister for Defence, in an interview to-day, stated that he hoped to stay in London for two months in order to interview the Government on questions concerning Iraq, where the situation was now quiet. He expected that many advantages would accure from the Anglo-Iraq treaty, and if it was applied, as he understood it, it would be to mutual advantage and enable the establishment of a stable administration.

NADIAD'S BOLD FRONT.

TO SUE GOVERNMENT FOR NOMINATING MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 19.

Mr. Gokaldas Talati, the Non-cooperating President of the Nadiad Municipality has not yet given over his charge to the Acting President appointed by the Government as, it is said, he has not received an order of his dismissal direct from the Government of Bombay.

It is also understood that some ratepayers of Nadiad contemplate filing a suit against the Government for nominating the President while they enjoy the right of electing him.

AKALIS DISCHARGED.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 18.

There were 27 *mirmils* Sadu Sikhs in the Jatha that offered themselves for arrest at Gurukabagh yesterday. The 70 Akalis that were arrested were discharged by the court today. A jatha of 101 strong arrested on the sixteenth was also discharged today. The daily jathas leaving Amritsar for Gurukabagh have ceased. Swami Shankaracharya made a speech last night at Jalinwala Bagh before a large audience about the turn that Gurukabagh events had taken. He severely criticised the Mahant's action and said that Government were also responsible for what had been committed. He was followed by Dr. Satyapal who spoke on much the same lines. He said that non-cooperation was by no means dead.

SIKH GURDWARA BILL.

PASSED IN PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 17.

Before the Punjab Legislative Council proceeded to consider the clause of the Sikh Gurdwara Bill, Sir John Maynard made the following announcement amidst applause:—The Council will be interested to hear that the Mahant of Guru-ka-Bagh has informed the Government that he no longer requires the protection hitherto afforded by the police to his rights in the land adjoining the shrine and the police with the exception of a small number for the protection of the Mahant's person are accordingly been withdrawn. The result will be that the arrests of persons entering upon the land will cease. This has been brought about by the intervention of Sir Ganga Ram, a public-spirited gentleman well-known in the Punjab and beyond it, who has taken a lease of the rights of the Mahant and desires to restore peace by putting no obstacles in the way of th persons who claim to cut wood for the kitchen of the Shrine. The idea of this solution emanated from the gentleman himself and the Government has encouraged and welcomed it." The Gurdwara Bill was then considered clause by clause and all clauses were opposed by Sikh and Hindu members. When Mr Fazli Hussein moved that the Sikh and Shrine Bill be passed the Sikh and Hindu members rose one after the other and opposed the passage of the Bill until closure was applied to the debate.

The motion when put to vote was carried, 40 voting for the passage of the Bill and 31 against.

THE LAUSANNE CONFERENCE

(Continued from previous page.)

garding the election of the Heir Presumptive.)

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SUMMONED.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Constantinople.—On receipt of the news of the Sultan's flight, the Angora Government decided to summon a special sitting of the Turkish National Assembly.

CURZON OFF TO LAUSANNE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Lord Curzon left for Paris this afternoon *en route* for Lausanne. He was accompanied by the British delegation which included General Burnette-Stuart, military representative, and two Near East experts. It is understood that Lord Curzon will act as a plenipotentiary but no important decisions are likely to be taken at Lausanne without reference to the British Government. M. Poincare will accompany Lord Curzon to Lausanne to meet Sgr. Mussolini, prior to the conference but is not likely to attend the conference at which M. Barrere the French Ambassador at Rome, will be the head of the French delegation.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 17 (midnight).

Lord Curzon, accompanied by Sir William Tyrrell, left London for Paris this afternoon. He will lunch with M. Poincare to-morrow and it is expected that he will proceed on Sunday to Lausanne. He will there be joined by Sir Horace Rumbold, who is also a plenipotentiary to the Conference and who is now proceeding thither from Constantinople. Lord Curzon will also meet and confer with Sgr. Mussolini at Lausanne at the first available opportunity.—(B. O. W.)

ALLIED CONFERENCE DRAFT PROPOSALS.

M. POINCARE ATTENDS OPENING SESSION.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Paris.—It is announced that M. Poincare will only attend the Monday's opening of the public session of the Lausanne Conference which will be presided over by the Swiss president Dr. Robert Haab. He hopes to return to Paris on Tuesday after conferring not only with Lord Curzon and Sgr. Mussolini but the delegates of the Allied Powers in the Balkans.

It is authoritatively stated that a Conference has drafted the proposals to be made to the Turks. These however, are in no wise the final nor will they be presented in the form of an ultimatum. On the contrary they afford ample room for discussion with the Turks. All that has been divulged up to the present is that the Allied conditions embodied in the common resolution passed at the Near Eastern Conference between Britain, France and Italy on September 23rd has been defined and finishing touches put to it. There was on the whole no fundamental divergence of view on the British memorandum addressed to Quai d'Orsay on Tuesday which was the basis of the discussion but points like the demarcation of Turkish frontiers, the replacement of Capitulations and the Ottoman debt required further discussion at the close of the conference which was most friendly. M. Poincare urged the importance of an agreement reached and Lord Curzon expressed his entire satisfaction at the fact. He said he did not doubt the same spirit would animate the Franco-Italian delegates at Lausanne.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS ON SGR MUSSOLINI'S ADDRESS.

DELHI, Nov. 18.

"The Times" in a leading article on Sgr. Mussolini's address to the Italian Chamber likens the new Italian Prime Minister to Oliver Cromwell. Commenting on Sgr. Mussolini's assertion that it was men and the will to use them that Italy needed "The Times" says "The Fascisti chief is unquestionably a man and a masterful man. His programme bears the stamp of his strong character. He means to discuss the *entente* in all its aspects with the British and the French ministers. His views on the Near East appear to approximate closely to those of England. He is ready to recognise the accomplished facts provided the necessary guarantees for traffic through the Straits for European interests and for Christian minorities are forthcoming. But he clearly sees the possibilities of danger in the Balkans with their large Moslem population and he is as firm as England is that once Turkey has obtained what is her due, she must not claim more. The Allies must say to her "thus far and no farther" and they must abide absolutely by this declaration. That Sgr. Mussolini wisely observes is the only way to avoid the danger of complications in the Balkans and even in Europe".

The "Daily News" referring to the same striking passage in Sgr. Mussolini's speech says; "It is no question of bandying threats. It is merely a question of whether the Allies are ready to allow Turkey flushed with her victory over demoralised Greek army to dictate terms of peace or whether having crushed her in 1918 they are prepared themselves to lay down the main lines of settlement." (B. O. W.)

SGR. MUSSOLINI'S DEPARTURE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Rome.—Premier Mussolini, accompanied by Senator Contarini, General Secretary of the Foreign Ministry, has left for Territet where they will meet Lord Curzon and M. Poincare, prior to the Lausanne Conference

"COMPLETE AGREEMENT"!

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Paris.—It is officially announced that the preliminary exchange of views at the Quai d'Orsay between M. Poincare, Lord Curzon and the Italian representative Baron Avezzana has revealed a complete agreement between the Allies on all the question to be discussed at the impending Lausanne Conference.

The conference at the Quai d'Orsay was attended also by Lord Hardinge of Peashurst, Major-General Burnett-Stuart, Marshal Foch, Weygand and Admiral Lacaze. Lord Curzon afterwards smilingly told the pressmen "we have reached complete agreement."

ANGORA AND ALLIES.

IMPROVED RELATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Constantinople.—The relations between the High Commissioners and General Rafet Pasha have improved and an agreement has been reached regarding the police and the gendarmerie. The exodus of the British Colony continues from Smyrna, where foreigners are still subjected to annoyance.

ISMET RETURN FROM PARIS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Lausanne.—Returned from Paris, Ismet Pasha conferred at length with the other Turkish delegates. The Turks give an impression that they are disappointed at the results of Ismet Pasha's visit to Paris.

RUMANIAN DELEGATION'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Rumanian delegation have arrived and issued a statement insisting that the freedom of passage through the Straits shall depend not only on promises but on effective guarantee by the Powers. The statement adds that Rumania is strongly of opinion that the solution of the Near East question must not be pro-Greek or pro-Turk but one guaranteeing durable peace.

DESTROYERS FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

A light cruiser "Ceres" has departed for Constantinople. Two submarines will sail for there to-morrow. An aircraft carrier "Pegasus" and a destroyer "Stuart" depart on Thursday for Kilidliman and Chanak respectively. The "Concord" arrived at Chanak yesterday.

A NAVAL INCIDENT.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Constantinople.—A Turkish destroyer attempted to escape from the Golden Horn disguised with deck cargo of hay. She was stopped by a British patrol ship and compelled to return.

CONSTANTINOPLE FUGITIVES IN ALEXANDRIA.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Alexandria.—The ex-Grand Vizier, Tewfik Pasha, the ex-Sheik-ul-Islam Mustapha Sabri, the ex-War Minister Suleiman Sherif have arrived from Constantinople and are staying in Egypt indefinitely. They state that a hundred other prominent persons are *en route*. Tewfik Pasha in an interview stated that he considered the Kemalists under the pressure of the Bolsheviks and the Germans were adopting a policy of pin-pricks with the object of goading the Allies to declare war and asserted that the Kemalist army consisted of nondescript Tartars and very few real Turks.

ANGORA DEVELOPMENT.

AMERICAN CAPITALISTS' SCHEME.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Paris.—A message from Angora says that a group of American capitalists have approached the National Assembly with a view to submitting proposals for the construction of roads, railways, harbours and factories. They wish to build the city on modern lines which might eventually become the capital. The Government has appointed a commission to consider the proposal.

M. CLEMENCEAU.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

M. Clemenceau has arrived in New York.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Maharaja of Nawanagar who was the chief guest of the sports dinner, given by the London Press Club, received enthusiastic reception to-night from a large Company. Nawanagar replied with the toast to the sporting spirit of Mr. C. B. Fry. Mr. Ducat and the Captain of the Tottenham Hotspurs, Mr. Grimsdell, were among the other guests.

The cotton-spinners' Federation have decided to continue the cessation of machinery spinning America cotton for at least 13 hours weekly during December, and to take a ballot of members regarding the stoppage for 24 hours weekly.

Since smallpox broke out in London on 25th July, 67 cases have been admitted to the Hospital. Of these, nine have been discharged cured, and 22 victims have succumbed.

POONA CONDEMNS COUNCIL ENTRY.

SUPPORT FOR CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAMME.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 18.

The newly-elected members of the local District Congress Committee have passed a resolution condemning the proposal to capture the Councils. Other resolutions entirely supporting the constructive programme of the Congress have also been passed. The local papers—"Satyagrahi", "Swarajya" and "Rajkaran" have all written in condemnation of the proposal to enter the Councils.

C. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PROTEST AGAINST PRO-CHANGE PARTY HIGHHANDEDNESS.

The Secretary, Chanda Tahsil Committee, wires:—

The Executive Committee of the Chanda Tahsil Committee met on the 16th November and a resolution protesting against the illegal action of the old C. P. Provincial Committee in holding the meeting of the 12th November and declaring the new election of 79 out of 140 members, was adopted. A telegram has been sent to the Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. praying for the appointment of an enquiry committee and the suspension of all further activities by the old Provincial Committee. The Executive Committee has further resolved to send a copy of the above resolution to the Provincial Congress Committee, at the same time informing it that the Chanda Committee will absolutely refuse to recognise the validity of any further election or other business conducted by the Provincial Committee, until the matter is finally settled.

ISLAMPUR VOTES AGAINST COUNCIL ENTRY.

(From a Correspondent.)

ISLAMPUR, Nov. 18.

A public meeting was held yesterday at Islampur. A resolution expressing disapproval of Council Entry under any conditions was proposed by Mr. Javadekar and seconded by Mr. Sabnis. It was opposed by Mr. Ranade and finally passed by an overwhelming majority, only two voting against.

PUNJAB OPPOSED TO COUNCIL ENTRY.

(Associated Press.)

ROHTAK, Nov. 17.

The Punjab Provincial Conference concluded its session to-day. Lala Duichand of Ambala who presided urged modification in the Congress programme without violating the principle of Non-co-operation and advised the people not to brush aside the mature views of leaders like Mr. C. R. Das, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Pandit Nehru. A resolution against entry into Councils which was moved by Dr. Gopinath, debated at length and opposed among others by Mr. Stokes was carried by a large majority.

COUNCIL ENTRY.

Mr. K. Natarajan writes:—

As between the two sections of opinion in the Report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee on the question of entry into the Legislative Councils, I unhesitatingly agree with Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Dr. Ansari and Mr. Rajagopalacharya, in holding that it is both wrong and impracticable to enter the Councils with no object but to obstruct and destroy. What is even more deplorable, to my mind, is that by lending the weight of their names to this suggestion, which lacks in political decency, Messrs. Das and Motilal, and the Hakim Sahib most of all, have gone far to destroy the moral prestige which Mahatma Gandhi had secured for his movement and which was its most valuable asset in the eyes of thinking men all over the world. This sudden descent from political idealism to crass Parnellism, is a terrible shock to the movement.

But Dr. Ansari and Messrs. Rajagopala and Kasturi have not sufficiently considered the case for entering the Councils as a means of consolidating the constructive social work implicit, like the seed in the flower, in the four broad points of the Bardoli programme. They have not given sufficient weight to the hard fact that, as the Councils have not ceased to function, they must function in ways often adverse to national policies, if they are not brought to function in ways favourable to them. Successful Mass Civil Disobedience, which is the only way in which the present system, including the Councils, can be put out of court, being plainly out of the question, there is no alternative to getting control of the Councils, or at least as much of it as possible, in order to ensure that they do not obstruct, if they do not actively help, the constructive programme. That at present they are seriously endangering the feeling of brotherhood between our several communities, which is the corner stone of the Bardoli programme, is proved by what is happening in the Punjab, the United Provinces, the Madras and even in the Bombay Legislative Councils where communal issues are being increasingly and recklessly forced to the front. This unfortunate tendency ought to be immediately stopped, and it can be, if members pledged to Hindu-Mahomedan Parsi-Christian Unity as the supreme factor of national policy, beside which all else is dust in the balance, enter the Councils in large numbers. That is only one example, but it is typical.

The majority of workers, must, of course, be outside the Councils and, indeed, it is from them that their representatives should derive inspiration. Councils or no Councils, we cannot slacken in the work outside. Nor is it impossible to control the Councils without actually entering them. But it demands much greater concentration than we have been able so far to provide, to organise public activities; social, economic, as well as political, effectively into what, to use a pithy American phrase, would operate as an "invisible Government" creating the atmosphere which all the visible Governments must imbibe. Messrs. Rajagopala, Kasturi and Ansari, have not made any suggestions to create such a constraining public opinion outside the Councils. Personally, I have always held that a wide-flung constructive social movement which moves forward by its own momentum, would be the best thing as a means of national education and training, but my experiecne in social reform, and the apathy towards the Bardoli programme shown by many Congress leaders, have not been very encouraging. This is to be expected, because of the illiteracy of the masses and the extent to which they are nder the sway of caste, and custom prejudice and superstition. The Non-Co-operation movement has opened the eyes of the people, no doubt, but it will take some time and training to make them see things in their proper national perspective. In the absence of a better school, the Legislative Councils and the Municipal and the Local Boards can be utilised for this necessary purpose. Waiting upon events, is poor policy, but forcing the pace, is rank folly.

K. NATARAJAN.

A RUMOUR ABOUT MR. SHUAIB'S HEALTH.

(Associated Press.)

It transpires that rumour that Mr. Shuaib, late Editor of "Young India", is unwell in jail is incorrect. The Central Khilafat Committee, on hearing the news sent Mr. Uraizi to Thana Jail, who learned from the Superintendent of the Jail that Mr. Shuaib is healthy.

A Bombay Government Press Note states: There is no truth in the report that has been published in some of the Bombay newspapers that Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, formerly editor of "Young India", has died in Thana Jail. Mr. Qureshi is in good health.

DELHI PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The duly audited Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee for the nine months ending 30th September, 1922, shows an income of Rs. 28,691-13-2. The expenses including contributions to the A. I. C. C. and grants to the Delhi D. C. C. amounted to Rs. 20,161-9-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,530-3-8.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF COURT DOCUMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 18.

The sudden disappearance of a whole body of records constituting important prosecution evidence in the Government versus Laksmansami case now before Mr. B. Nagappa, Sessions Judge, Bangalore, last evening has created a startling sensation. Laksmansami was being tried from day to day from the 10th instant under five sections of forgery, cheating and wilful tampering with Government records from the Registrar's office touching the accused's alleged questionable transactions with the avowed purpose of purchasing a Government soap factory. The public prosecutor had opened the case and examined six prosecution witnesses out of sixteen cited. When the Court assembled in the forenoon yesterday the whole file containing the investigating Magistrate's accounts and other original documents stated to have been kept in the iron safe of the Court overnight was missing. The presiding Judge ordered immediate inquiries and a search was made throughout the Court premises till midnight but the file was not traced. A formal complaint was made forthwith before the City Police, who arrested the clerk of the bench on suspicion and requisitioned him for investigation. The Court accordingly posted the case to 30th pending tracing of the file. Vigorous investigation is proceeding.

Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Sathe, C.I.E., died at Sholapur this morning at four. He was suffering from lever trouble for some weeks past. This developed into dropsy which proved fatal. His funeral which took place at about midday to-day was largely attended. The courts, bazaars and schools were closed and feeling references were made to the departed both by the Bench and the Bar.

The opening ceremony of the Rann Bridge at Bajana was performed by Colonel W. M. P. Wood, C.I.E., the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, on 15th November 1922. The bridge which has cost about Rs. 2,50,000 is a great boon to pilgrims and the people of the surrounding districts.

SENSATION IN GAYA.

WORKS OF KHILAFAT CAMP ORDERED.

(From a Correspondent.)

GAYA, Nov. 18.

In the absence of the Municipal Chairman, the Vice-Chairman having all the powers of the former permitted the Khilafat Committee to erect residential quarters in the water works area. The Chairman also after his return from the tour verbally approved of the permission, but when the work had fairly progressed the Magistrate of Gaya interfered on sanitary grounds even when the privies and urinals were to be constructed in the compound.

The Khilafatists also fully assured the Magistrate to segregate their blocks and to take adequate precaution against nuisance. The Civil Surgeon and the Health Officer seem to have expressed their opinion that there would be no danger to sanitation. After lengthy correspondence between the Magistrate and the Municipal authorities the former visited the place, in the company of the Director of Public Health who did not express his opinion but promised to give it later on. The Chairman obviously, at the instance of the Magistrate addressed a letter to the Secretary Khilafat Committee, asking him not to proceed further with the work till the final decision of the Magistrate was received. A great sensation prevails.

COLOUR PREJUDICE.

SUPREME COURT DECISION LAWS JAPAN.

(From our Correspondent.)

TOKIO. Nov. 17.

The American Supreme Court decision, declaring the Japanese not Caucasian, hence not free white persons, and ineligible for naturalization in the test case, fought by Takeoozawa against official advice has been received with disappointment and aroused bitter feelings. Apprehension is felt that the decision affects about a thousand Japanese granted naturalization for war service. The newspapers call the verdict surprisingly anachronistic, encouraging racial discrimination and perpetuating serious conflicts between the white an coloured races.

SIND KHILAFAT WORKER RELEASED.

(Associated Press.)

On Friday Syed Atai Ellahi, a Khilafat worker of Sind and resident of Nawabshah was released from Thana Jail and taken to the Central Khilafat Office. He has been suffering from heart trouble and was released a month earlier than his usual date. He was undergoing a sentance of one year's imprisonment under section 108 C.P.C. in connection with the public demonstration of Karachi people to know about the health of the Ali Brothers last year. Syed Atai Elahi is staying for the time in the Khilafat office and is under the treatment of Dr. Sayani.

DR. SATYA PAL ON NEED OF UNITY.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 19.

Dr. Satya Pal, addressing a meeting on jail life at Jallianwala Bagh, complained of the food and clothing given to political prisoners and said that treatment to them was generally very bad. He urged the people to be united, without which their object could not be fulfilled. He was followed by other speakers who emphasised an intensive propaganda on khaddar.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Nov. 19.

The storm in the Bay lies this morning about hundred and fifty miles north northwest of Port Blair and is probably moving in a northerly direction. Rain has fallen locally in Lower Burma. The chief amounts are:—Port Blair two inches; Victoria Point three, Diamond Island two, Toungoo one, and Tinnevelly three-quarters. A western disturbance is approaching the Northwest Frontier.

Forecast:—Extension in Arakan.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Captain J. H. Carmichael Aide-de-Camp, left for Mahableshwar on the morning of 17th instant.

Sir John and Lady Struthers and Captain C. P. Hancock have arrived at Government House, Poona.

A Lucknow message says Captain Cobbet who was slightly injured while riding on Saturday is considerably better.

A correspondent wires from Gaya:—

A general meeting of the members of the Gaya Congress Reception Committee will be held on the 26th November to elect the Chairman of the Reception Committee and to finally elect other office bearers. The meeting of the Committee will be held in the Swarajyapuri.

PRICES M. P.'S HAVE TO PAY.

SMALLER BILLS; BIG DISAPPOINTMENTS.

SOME HISTORIC RELICS

WHAT AN ELECTION COSTS.

The cost of a contested election in England to the individual candidate is a serious matter. The chief sources of expense are printing and advertising. Refering to the accounts of my last election I find the former totalled £319.

This sum was incurred over the issue of my election address to evry elector in the constituency, the three original posters I had designed and scattered broadcast to hasten the discomfiture of my opponent, the portrait cards for display in the windows of my supporters, a quantity of leaflets, and the poll-card that told the electors the polling stations where they were entitled to record their votes.

Advertising cost me £130, which included the rent of hoardings.

Salaries, as might be expected, came to a substantial figure. For the central office and the eighteen branch ones I paid out £423; 10 subagents received £66, 14 clerks £63 18s. 7d., while messengers cost £40. In addition my head agent received £100.

Public meetings of which 34 were held at an average cost of 17s. 6d., were cheap enough, as was the hire of 26 committee rooms (15 on election day only) at 10s. 6d. apiece.

Compared with these modest figures, £12 for telegrams was exorbitant.

My personal expenses, comprising my hotel bill during the three weeks' campaign, amounted only to £34.

The total cost of getting into the House of Commons came to £1,400 odd, but while I secured a tangible reward for the outlay involved, my defeated opponent, whose expenses equalled mine, had nothing to show for his money.

WHEN GETTING VOTES MEANT HARD KNOCKS AND BIG BILLS.

In these unromantic days, when the process of polling is almost as decorous and unexciting as going to church, one reads with amazement of ante-tallot time when booths were open for twenty or thirty days: when candidates yelled themselves hoarse to make their voices heard amid hooting and showers of mud and stones, and when not a few heads were broken in a laudable effort to discharge a national duty.

In the historic Northampton contest of 1768, the mansions of the candidates—Castle Ashby, Horton, and Althorp—were the scenes of high revelry during the fortnight of polling. Woolcombers, weavers, shoemakers, labourers, pedlars miitiamen, and publicants crowded these ancestral homes from attic to basement, dinning, fasting, and rioting.

At Horton, when every bottle of old port and Madeira had been drained dry, and Lord Halifax had to place before his unruly guests his choicest claret, the "free and independent" forces deserted in a disgusted body,declaring they would never vote for a man who gave them "sour port" to drink.

It is little wonder that at the close of the poll it was discovered that the total expenses were £400,000.

At Brentford the violence of the mob was so uncontrolled that the very lives of the voters were in danger. All doors and windows were barricaded, and no one was safe from assault.

Apart from intimidation and violence, every artifice was practised to keep undesirable electors from the poll. Post-chaises unaccountably broke down or missd their way, arriving at their destination just after the poll had closed. Vessels carrying voters mysteriously lost their reckoning, and passengers found themselves landed at Calais or Amsterdam when they should have been registering their votes in England.

The bottle was a powerful election agent in the days of an unreformed Parliament, and millions of pounds must have been spent in quenching political thirst.

Here is a specimen bill which an unhappy candidate for Ilchester was called upon to pay about a century ago. When we consider that it was for a small public-house, we get an idea of the seas of intoxicants that were necessary to wash that candidate into the Commons:—

	£	s.	d.
353 bottles of rum at 6s. per bottle	165	18	0
87 bottles of brandy at 10s. 6d. ...	29	18	6
517 gallons of beer at 2s. 8d. per gallon	68	18	8
792 dinners at 2s. 6d. each ...	99	0	0

BUYING SEATS IN PARLIAMENT.

In these old-time election bills we find such amusing items as the following: "To eating sixteen freeholders downstairs at 3s. 6d. per head, £2 16s. To six beds in one room and four in another, and not more than four in one bed, £22 10s. For shaving and cropping the heads of forty-nine free-holders, £13s. 1d." And, "To being thrown out of the window of the George Inn, Andover; to my leg being broken thereby; to surgeon's bill and loss of time, £500."

But such election charges as these were quite in ordinary course of things, and were paid by ambitious and long-pursed politicians without a murmur. Occasionally votes were purchased at sums ranging from £50 to $500: indeed, it is on record that a Duke of Somerset once offered £200 down and a pension of $40 a year to secure the support of a single voter for his candidate.

RE-ELECTION OF THE SPEAKER

A REMINDER OF THE PAST.

Although urgent matters claim the immediate attention of the new Parliament, which has been summoned at an unprecedently early date after the elections, it will be some days after the formal meeting before the business of the session can be intitled upon. The House of Commons is not constitutionally formed until its members have taken the oath of allegiance and they cannot subscribe to the oath until the Speaker, the "mouth" of the House has been chosen. When the new House meets it is in a transitional state. There is no one to preside over its deliberations and it cannot choose its president until it has received due authorisation from the Crown. The list of Speakers stretches in an unbroken and stately line from 1376 to the present day and through all the centuries there is only one instance of a Speaker having been elected without reference to the Crown. That was during the period when George III had become insane and a Regent had not been appointed.

The House having met for the first time after the election it can do nothing until it has received formal permission to choose its Speaker. "Black Rod", the bearer of all formal communications between the two Houses when the Crown is concerned summons the Commons to the House of Lords where the Lord Chancellor and four other peers, in scarlet and ermine gowns who constitute the Royal Commission are seated. The Lord Chancellor, using the formula which is centuries old intimates that as soon as the members of the Commons have been sworn "His Majesty will declare the cause of his calling this Parliament" and instructs the Commons to proceed to the election of their Speaker. Having received this injunction the Commons, without a word spoken, return to their House and the Chief Clerk points mutely to the member who is to propose the Speaker. In the case of the re-election of a Speaker there is never any question and Mr. Whitley is sure of his office so long as he cares to bear the burden.

The choice of a Speaker does not end the matter. The new Speaker has to receive the approval of the Crown and for this purpose he presents himself, in a "chrysalis" ctstume at the bar of the House of Lords He is in court dress and a "bob" wig and although the mace is borne before him it is not carried on the shoulder of the Sergeant at Arms but resting in the curve of his arm. When the Roya' approval has been given the Speaker returns to the Commons but on the way he vanishes into his private apartment and emerges in the full dress of his office, the "bob' wig being replaced by a full bottom wig and a flowing black robe being worn over the court dress. He takes the oath and other members follow him but the process of swearing in takes several days and it is not until it is concluded that the King formally opens his new Parliament.

A NEW COMET.

A new comet was discovered in Mail week. It will be known as Comet Baade, from the discoverer's name. Its position then was about thirty degrees north of the brightest star in Aquila.

Its magnitude was given as 11 1/2 and its daily motion about half a degree eastwards and a quarter of a degree southwards. A later observation on Sunday evening gave right ascension 19 hours 53 minutes and North Polar distance 53 degrees, the magnitude being 9th. If the figures of brightness are accurate, it is rapidly becoming brighter, and if the increase is maintained it may be visible to the naked eye by the end of this week.

In that case it has probably not yet reached perihelion, but more observations are required to determine its orbit.

MR. LESLIE URQUHART ON THE SOVIET.

PLEA FOR RECOGNITION.

Mr. Leslie Urquhart, Chairman of the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated, at the annual meeting of shareholders referred to the non-ratification by the Soviet Government of the agreement reached by him with M. Krassin at Berlin for the restoration of the company's property.

That agreement he said, was devoid of politics and very fair to both parties. It had been refused ratification on political grounds. He expressed the personal opinion that we ought to give full and public recognition to the Soviet regime. The friendship of Russia was of immense future importance to British interests, and he could not see what we gained by taking up an attitude of moral superiortiy to an established Government and treating it as a pariah. Russia, in his view, ought to be given an equal vcice in the discussion of those Near Eastern questions which so closely touched her.

SOVEREIGNTY OF STATES.

Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson, the well-known writer, writes thus in the "Manchester Guardian":—

"Look through history where you will, and you will find wherever there are sovereign States, wars, and wherever there are wars one object only—the stealing of territory by one or both combatants. The late war is not an exception but a principal example. For the 'peace' shows the victorious Powers seizing territory in Africa and Asia on a scale which could not have been exceeded, could hardly, indeed, have been equalled by a victorious Germany. Let us tell the truth: States in their foreign relations are and always have been organisations to murder and steal. And the sovereignty of the State means really its claim to do those things without legal hindrances or moral scruples."

CONGRESS REPORTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is stated that the report of the Ahmadabad Congress will be published and sent to the respective delegates before the end of December. But reports of the Amritsar, Calcutta (special) and Nagpur Congress have not yet been published and sent to the delegates, though the authorities were reminded about it months ago. May I know if they have any idea at all of publishing and sending the same at least now?—Yours, etc.

L. N. GUBIL SUNDARESAN.

Trichy, Nov. 13.

FOLLOW MAHATMA'S EXAMPLE.

BOMBAY WOMEN CONDEMN COUNCIL ENTRY.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Mandal, a public meeting of Bombay women was held on Saturday, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, for protesting against the recommendation made by Hakim Ajmal Khan, Pandit Nehru and V. J. Patel, for entry into the Councils. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale presided.

At the outset Mrs. Gokhale made a few preliminary remarks about the significance of the "Gandhi Day," which it was their primary duty to observe every month.

Mr. M. K Pandya in the course of his speech, said the message of Mahatma Gandhi was better understood by women than by men, Mr. Pandya thought those who were in favour of wrecking the reforms in the Councils had not understood the non-cooperation movement. Proceeding, he said that the Civil Disobedience Committee was of opinion that the country had not yet reached a stage at which it could offer "Civil Disobedience." Some of the members of the Committee had suggested that the success of the non-cooperation movement would be more assured, if the non-cooperators entered the Councils. Pandit Nehru, and his colleagues had said that by entering the Councils, they would be able to wreck the reforms. The speaker thought that by adopting such a course would not succeed in isolating the Government. On the contrary, a fresh split would be created in the camps of Congressmen.

Finally, Mr. Pandya appealed to the ladies to strengthen the non-cooperation movement by re-doubled energy and courage on their part. (Applause).

"FOLLOW MAHATMA."

Dr Savarkar, next, said that the country refused to accept the reforms doled out by a bureaucratic Government, because they were inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing. He exhorted his audience to follow, the example of Mahatma Gandhi.

On the motion of Mrs. B. N. Motiwalla, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

RESOLUTIONS.

This meeting of the women of Bombay, convened under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha wishes most respectfully to record its emphatic protest against the recommendation regarding entry into the Councils, made by Hakim Saheb, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Sj. Patel, three of six members of the Civil Disobedience Committee. When several Indian members in the Councils have admitted the futility of their presence in these assemblies, when the existing rules preclude thousands of Indians now imprisoned, from standing as candidates for these Councils, when it seemed of the utmost importance, to consolidate the results already achieved by vast sacrifices and noteworthy efforts and to direct the struggle in the future with indomitable faith and without compromising the high ideals of the non-cooperation movement;—this recommendation to enter the existing Councils for any purpose whatever, appears a tragic mis-interpretation of the people's will and capacity to carry on the struggle for Swarajya.

Seeing how smaller nations, in less dire circumstances, have followed the lead given by the greatest man living, to the Indian Nation, and realising fully the incalculable damage done to the prestige of the present mixed administration, by the boycott of the Councils,—one of the most potent weapons in the armoury of the non-violent non-co-operation movement, this meeting of women urges every Indian to stand by this mandate of the India National Congress and put forth his utmost effort to vigorously carry out in practice the whole of the constructive programme placed before the Nation by the Congress.

This meeting of women desires to express its gratitude and appreciation to Dr Ansari, Sj. Rajagopalacharya and Sj. Kasturiranga Ayengar, for the deep-seated faith and undimmed vision displayed by their attitude on the question of entering the Councils.

This meeting urges upon all men and women to elect for the All-India Congress Committee and the forthcoming Congress session at Gaya, only those individuals, who are firmly against the entry into Councils. This meeting authorises the President of to-day's meeting to forward this Resolution to the All-India Congress Committee through the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

After according a vote of thanks to Mrs. Gokhale, the meeting terminated.

"STICK TO YOUR GUNS"

BOMBAY'S RESOLVE

Under the auspices of the Girgaum Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting was held on Saturday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya when speeches were delivered by various speakers on "The Present Situation and the Constructive Programme," Mr. B. F. Bharucha presiding.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings said that the report of the Civil Disobedience Committee was in some respects agreeable to the nation and in some respects it was not The fact that the nation did not agree with a part of the report showed the true feelings of the people. Three signatories of the report opined that it was to the interest of the country to go to the Councils but he failed to see how those who entered the council could cooperate with the people. He thought that the representatives of the people had to work outside the councils to reach the desired goal of Swarajya Some said they would wreck the reforms, but he thought that it was a meaningless expression. By entering the council chambers their representatives would not be able to make the executive resign by a vote of censure or relax the police activity or change the machinery of the judicial administration. That the councils had not stopped the course of repression was an open fact in spite of the assurances of Mrs. Besant that after the reforms, repression would be impossible. The present state of the Punjab showed that the councils were important to stop repression. Then the Princes Protection Bill was another blow to those who believed in the efficacy of council agitation. Besides the councils could not curtail military expenditure, railway charge or the "Home" charges. If the council could not offer redress in matters so vitally essential to the country then it was no use entering it. The only effective way wa. be non-violent non-cooperation which Mahatma Gandhi had launched after very careful consideration. For the next thirty days they were having an intensive khadi propaganda in Bombay and he urged the audience to show to the Civil Disobedience Committee that in spite of their view with which they did not agree they were determined to attain Swarajaya by the furtherance of khadi. (cheers)

Mr. L. G. Khare referring to the exportation of Mr. Das to make the non-cooperation movement more popular by entering the councils, said that there was a vast gulf between them and the overwhelming bulk of the country. The desire of India to attain Swarajya had become so intense that people had lost faith in all other methods. He hoped that the people of Bombay would give an emphatic and unambiguous reply to the signatories of the C. D. Committee.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar urged the people to remain firm and resolute. He regretted that there was a division and difference of opinion among their own countrymen. Even if they be in a minority they must remain firm like a compact body in their attitude to non-cooperation.

Mr. Padbidri said that India was on the final stage and it was their duty to stick to their guns in the hour of trial. Personally he was not convinced of the utility of going to the councils. They could not smash the councils which were brought into being under the Reforms. He feared that if they entered the councils, in process of time they would change their attitude from non-cooperation to responsive cooperation. The best way for the nation was that if Mahatma Gandhi was not in their midst to guide them, they should be loyal to him and stick to their guns. (applause)

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

INDIA'S WATER POWER.

LECTURE BY T. WILLOUGHBY MEADES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Lecturing to-day before the Royal Society of Arts on "Waterpower in India", Mr. J. Willoughby Meafes lamented the fact that the state of the survey which he conducted was moribund. This he attributed mainly to the transfer of the subject to provincial governments and to the Councils' pouncing upon certain sums reserved for the survey. They were not enthusiastic for the development of industries foreshadowed by the Industrial Commission.

Sir Thomas Holland, who presided, said that he could sympathise with the point of view of irrigation engineers, fearful lest water for power might deflect the control of water for fertilisation. India would always remain mainly agricultural Though eager for India's industrial advance, he would prefer to see no marked development of manufacturing industries if the price were to be the loss of efficiency of agriculture; but he did not believe that this was an alternative. There was room in India for both irrigation and hydro-electric engineering the latter could contribute directly to agricultural progress.

DETAILS OF LECTURE.

Mr. J. Willoughby Meares began by giving a short summary of the early examples of waterpower in India and of the legislation in relation to electricty, in both of which matters he was among the pioneers. He went on to explain the failure of the early endeavours on the part of the Government to obtain useful information relating to the potentialities of the country, and how the outbreak of the War and the labours of the Indian Industrial Commission galvanised the authorities into action.

The first Chief Engineer of the Survey died before the work had fairly begun, so that there was lack of continuity. With the advent of the "Reforms" the subjects of water storage and power became "Provincial," with the result that the Government of India could not, and the Provincial Governments would not, provide further funds. The survey, therefore, practically ceased.

The results so far obtained were quoted from the triennial report shewing that at least seven million horse-power is obtainable from the minimum flow of known sources, while the power for maximum development (on the Canadian basis) is about seventeen millions. Mr. Meares went on to discuss the concessions and royalties on waterpower, considering the latter unsuitable for Indian conditions, where there is no competition for sites but rather the necessity for special inducements.

As regards the attitude of Indians to industries, Mr. Meares quoted an opinion:—"We are well content as we are and our people can do as much or as little work as they please. Your industries and cheap power will raise prices and they will have to work harder. We do not want British capital or electricity or industries, but to remain as we are." He enquired what would be the outlet for technical education that is much talked of if there are no industries.

Referring to the cable power, the author mentioned Sir Ganga Ram's scheme for high-level pumping by electricity at Renala in the Punjab. The installation for this scheme is now under construction and gives a new and promising outlet for intermittent power. Particulars were then given of the more promising sites in the various provinces.

Mr. Meares pointedly referred to certain engineers who were taken on the survey on three years' agreements which were arbitrarily cancelled a few months later the return passages provided for being refused on the ground that the full term had elapsed. On an appeal to the Secretary of State this decision was reversed but the effect of such an occurrence on future recruitment was commented on.

A discussion followed.

BRITAIN'S UNEMPLOYED

BONAR LAW DECLINES INTERVIEW

HYDE PARK AS HEADQUARTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The greatest concentration of the unemployed, since the organisation of the movement, invaded London to-day to interview the Premier. They numbered several thousand and were mostly young men and women representing the districts all over the country. Some had been journeying a month averaging between ten and twenty-five miles daily. They were hospitably entertained at various towns *en route*. Notwithstanding the trying weather, few dropped out. They have been well organised and are at present encamped in the Hyde Park.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to a request, regretted his inability to receive a deputation of the unemployed on Wednesday and suggested that the Ministers of Health and Labour meet the men on behalf of the Government. The organiser of the national movement, addressing the men in the Hyde Park, declared that they would not leave London until they had seen the Premier.

ITALY'S MILITARY JUNTA

DEPUTIES MAKE VIRTUE OF NECESSITY.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Rome.—The Chamber, by 306 votes to 116, has passed a vote of confidence in the country's forces and approved the Mussolini Government's declarations.

IN THE TRAIL OF THE GUILLOTIN.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Four men were executed in Dublin to-day who had been sentenced to death by a court-martial for possessing revolvers without proper authority.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

In the Southern Irish Parliament yesterday, the Minister for Defence, replying to Labour criticism on the four executions which took place in Dublin earlier in the day, declared that people who carried loaded revolvers with the object of killing others must be made to face the fact that they thus forfeited their own lives. Mr. Higgins, Home Secretary, defended the action of the Free State Government on national grounds. The nationals life, he contended, was worth the lives of many individuals.

SENSATION IN DUBLIN

LONDON, Nov. 18.

A sensation has been caused in Dublin by the news of the executions of four men yesterday especially as the Military Courts had created an impression of being apathetic. Reprisals by the Republicans are feared. It is pointed out that Erskine Childers is now being tried in private. He is alleged to have been in possession of a revolver when arrested.

POLICY OF DRASTIC ACTION AGAINST IRREGULARS

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The announcement of the execution of the four men arrested in October has shocked Dublin. Their trials were held in secret and the public were apparently not aware that the military courts were functioning though their establishment was amongst the powers granted to the Government by the Provisional Parliament and when a proclamation, six weeks ago, offered pardon to those surrendering it was announced that the military courts would be established at the end of the period. The announcement of the executions is regarded as heralding a policy of drastic action against the Irregulars.

The trial of Erskine Childers concluded at Portobello Barracks yesterday. The charge was not disclosed.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Pretoria.—Three men, who were sentenced to death in connection with the Rand rebellion, were executed this morning.

PILGRIMAGE TO GOA.

EXPOSITION OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER

Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Agents, The Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited, write to us:—

In response to certain requests we have agreed to the issue of Special Return Tickets from Bombay to Panjim and back available up to a period not exceeding six days, at a specially reduced fare of Rs. 11 Upper Class for the return journey. The idea being to ensure the return to duty of members of the staff, etc., who can be granted only sufficient leave to pay a flying visit to Goa. In the event of the holders of such a Pass failing to return within the time stipulated, the availability of such Pass lapses.

The parties to whom Books of Passes are sent would be responsible for the value of all Passes used or not returned.

COLOUR BAR IN NATAL

UNION GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE

INDIANS ALARMED.

Durban, Nov. 17.

We have received the following cable from the Natal Indian Congress: Indians alarmed to observe from Newspaper reports that the Union Government has sympathetically received a deputation of the Natal Administrator and the Provincial Executive on the subject of the Township Franchise and the Rural Licensing Ordinances.—Natal Indian Congress.

STRANDED I. A. R. O.'S.

SOUTH AFRICAN TREASURY TO RESCUE?

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Capetown.—About 40 surplus Indian army officers who have arrived as settlers are at present stranded owing to non-receipt of the papers enabling them to receive the payment of their gratuities etc. They state that they have applied to the South African Treasury according to instructions and have cabled to India but hitherto without result. As many other such officers are expected the position is regarded as urgent.

MR. KIPLING IMPROVING.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 17 (midnight).

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who underwent an operation on Wednesday, has made good progress. The doctors state that there is every reason to hope that the patient will soon recover.—(B. O. W.)

SABARMATI JAIL.

POLITICAL PRISONERS TRANSFERRED.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 18.

It is understood that one Mr. Sarsangji, Deputy Jailor in the Sabarmati Jail, is to be prosecuted and a clerk has been dismissed as, it is said, they aided in the carrying on of communication between the political convicts and their friends outside. As a result of this political convicts have also been removed. Mr. Bhansali has been removed to the Yerowda Jail. Mr. Jairamdas and Mr. Shwaib Quereshi to the Thana Jail and Maulana Hasrat Mohani to the Karvad Jail. It is said that Maulana Hasarat Mohani had to be bodily removed from his cell.

NEW WOMAN BARRISTERS.

DELHI, Nov. 18.

Among those who were called to the English Bar last night at the inns of Court in London were nine women. The first woman barrister in England received her call some months ago, but she is not practising as a barrister being engaged as a lecturer in Law at one of the Universities. The nine called last night however, intend to practice in Courts. (B. O. W.)

FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Tchita.—The Constituent Assembly has decided to abolish the far Eastern Republic and hand over the entire territory to Moscow.

EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Arising from a recent question as regards the utilisation of the Empire's resources, a meeting of the Executive Council of the British Empire Exhibition yesterday, over which the Duke of Devonshire presided, was held in the Board of Trade offices, when it was understood that the question of inquiry into the organisation of the exhibition was considered. The High Commissioners attended the council for the first time. A statement is expected to be issued shortly.

AN INACCURATE STATEMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Duke of Devonshire in a letter describes as quite innacurate a statement in a morning paper that a meeting of the Executive Council of the British Empire Exhibition, a report of which was cabled earlier, was "distinctly stormy." He says that the Council was unanimously of opinion that the criticisms of the Exhibition management were unjustified and strongly opposed the suggestion of an outside enquiry but, in view of the responsibility which the Government have assumed with reference to the Exhibition, the Council welcomed the investigation which has been deputed to the Duke of Devonshire and two colleagues who will consult the President of the Board of Trade in the matter.

The Viceroy has selected Lt. Col. P. F. Chapman, I.M.S., to be Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces, in succession to the late Col. W. Young, I.M.S.

Surgeon-General Sir Francis Trevor, Hon. Surgeon to His Majesty, is dead.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 18.

S S Varsova, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
S S City of Lucknow, Dickman, New York.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 19.

S S Jalavijaya, Savage, Dunkirk.
S S Himalaya Maru, Matsumaki, Kobe.
S S Sicilia, Jenkins, China and Japan.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Aquilesia for Trieste.
S S Sirena for Trieste.
S S Omzuto for Bun.
S S Nykek for Calcutta.

S S Varsova:—The D F S N Co's steamer Varsova, 1456 tons, Captain D C Fitzherbert, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Lucknow:—The City Line steamer City of Lucknow, 4519 tons, Captain D M Brenner, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Himalaya Maru:—The O S K steamer Himalaya Maru, 3187 tons, Captain G Matsuzaki, sailed yesterday from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Sicilia:—The P and O S N Co's China and Japan mail steamer Sicilia, 4172 tons, Captain K Jenkins, sailed yesterday from harbour for China and Japan, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

Saturday November 18, 1922.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.	Steamers	Tons.	Destinations.	Date	Agent
1	Jalaputra ..	3113	NF\F Scindia	SN\	Co.
2	Kaiser-i Hind	5989	London	2-11	P & O Co.
3	Malwa ..	5904	London	25-11	M M & Co
4	Karroo ..	3141	Karachi	26 11	K N \ Co
6	Circassia ..	4527	Glasgow	2- 2	Graham & Co.
7	Drachenfels	3678	Karachi	N F	Graham & Co.
8	Colaba ..	3829	NF ..		M M & Co
9	Matiana ..	53.8	Karachi	N F	M M &Co.
10	City of Exeter.	3161	Karachi	27-1	K N & Co
15	Will Casino	3.04	Madras	22-11	J. F. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1	Wiatsfield ..	2276	N F	N F M M & Co.	
2	Bauria ..	1877	P Gulf	3-	M M & Co,
6	Indo Maru ..	3514	Japan	N F O S	Kaisha,
10&1	Tamba Maru	5[illegible]	Japan	28-11	NY Kaisha
12 & 13	Ahmedi	33[illegible]	P. Gulf	0-[illegible]	S. Hassum & Co.
18	Shuster ..	1918	Busreh	24-11	P O S N. Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

8	Chanda ..	4030	Rangoon	28-11 M M & Co
9	Nagpore ..	3226	N F N F M M & Co.	
10	Ganada ..	3218	N F N F M M & Co.	

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY

FROM LONDON.

Naldera due 24th November.
Caledonia due 1st December.
Khiva due 9th December.
Macedonia due 15th December.
China due 22nd December.
Delta due 30th December.
Matmana due 15th November.
Malwa due 26th November.
Mantchura (not fix.)
Ragusa.

FROM NEWPORT.

Clan Macnaughton (not fix.)

FROM CARDIFF.

Scottish Monarch (not fix.)

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Mackinley due 25th November.
Clan Morrison due 11th December.
Olympia due 7th December.
Castalia (not fix.)
City of Adelaide (not fix.)
Clan Buchanan.
Scindia.
City of Baroda.
Clan Macgillivery.

FROM WELLS.

Mandalay.
Tsushima Maru due 9th December.
Honolulu Maru due 12th December.
Ormara due 30th December.

FROM HULL.

Othello (not fix.)
Hindoo (not fix.)

FROM ANTWERP, ETC.

Brocktown due 23rd November.
Okenfels due 6th December.
Wartenfels due 20th December.
Bayne (not fix.)
Gazana (not fix.)

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Bovenkerk due 8th December.
Rodderkerk due 29th December.
Meerkerk due 20th January.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Lucknow due 18th November.

FROM GENOA.

Capri (not fix.)

FROM TRIESTE.

Aquileto due 19th November.

FROM KOBE.

Sumatra Maru due 27th November.
Moji Maru due 27th November.
Java Maru due 2.th December.
Wakasa Maru due 14th December.
Kamakura Maru due 27th December.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due 14th December.
Karmala due 22nd December.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Narkunda due 8th December.

FROM AFRICAN PORTS.

Karagola due 19th November.
Kurupar due 3rd December.
Karoa due 17th December.
Shuja (not fix.)
Accra (not fix.)

EXPORTS.

Nov. 18.

S S Malwa for London:—46 bales Itarsi [illegible] Co; 1 bundle woollen carpets, Mackinnon Mackenzie; 5 bundles woollen carpets, E Sgaia and Co; 1 bundle woollen carpets, E D Sassoon and Co; 12 bundles woollen carpets, A Yusuf and Co; 65 bales Indian cotton waste, 1 bundle hides, 4 bundles Lamb skin for tan, K Rahimtulla; 50 bundles lamb skin for tan, E Sgaia and Co; 1 bundle lamb skin for tan, E D Sassoon and Co; 7 bales tanned goat and sheep skin, O Jaji; 31 bales Cty. tanned goat and sheep skin, K Allibhoy; 24 cases wool clippings, J A Begnoe and Co Ltd.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—34 bales raw wool, Cox's Shipping Agency; 200 bales Cty. cotton waste, [illegible] and Co; 500 cwts 1200 cwts groundnut cakes, I. Ebrahimji.

S S Circassia for Marseilles:—10 cases dry castings, Messrs. Ad. Meyer.

S S Circassia for Barcelona:—4 cases dry castings, Messrs. Ad. Meyer.

S S Circassia for New York:—200 bales Cty. cotton waste, B Kanjeedas and Co

S S Chilian for Hamburg:—50 bales Cty. cotton fly, C Peraj and Co; 550 bales 303 bales Cty. cotton fly, B Meyer and Co; 100 bales Cty. cotton fly, K Thaker and Co; 200 bales East African cotton, F Spinner and Co; 1000 cwts rape seed, Volkart Bros; 1000 cwts mowra seed, Straus and Co; 55 bales Indian cotton raw, Arjun Khimji and Co.

S S Chilian for Hull:—26300 cwts castor seed, Straus and Co Ltd; 510 cwts C myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co; 10000 cwts cotton seed, Straus and Co Ltd.

S S Umvana for Havre:—495 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros; 4000 cwts linseed bold, Straus and Co Ltd; 2000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 400 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros; 55 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha.

S S Kaira for Liverpool:—300 bales African cotton raw, Mafatlal Gogabhai and Co; 1000 bales Cty. cotton waste, C Peraj and Co.

S S Drachefels for Hamburg:—220 bales Indian cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 110 bales Indian cotton raw, Hukmichand Rambhagat.

S S Aquilesia for Trieste:—110 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 165 bales Indian raw cotton, K M Nathoo; 1005 bales Indian cotton, Patel Bros; 1760 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Aquilesia for Venice:—620 bales Indian cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 275 bales Indian cotton, N Rogakar and Co; 330 bales Indian cotton raw, B Meyer and Co; 220 bales Indian cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Serena for Trieste:—110 bales Indian cotton, N Pajaram and Co; 110 bales Indian cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co; 110 bales Indian cotton, Patel Bros; 275 bales Indian cotton oomra, E Spinner and Co.

S S Serena for Venice:—220 bales Indian cotton raw, B Meyer and Co; 55 bales Indian cotton raw, N Rajaram and Co; 275 bales Indian cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co; 200 bales Indian cotton oomra, E Spinner and Co.

S S Indo Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Indo Maru for Yokohama:—900 bales Indian raw cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Indo Maru for Yokkaichi:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, N M K Kaisha; 1200 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Indo Maru for Osaka:—300 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Tambo Maru for Kobe:—300 bales Indian raw cotton, H Rambhagat and Co; 1000 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales Indian raw cotton, N M K Kaisha Ltd; 400 bales Cty. raw cotton, Currimbhoy and Co Ltd; 120 bales Cty. raw cotton, S Karanjia Ltd.

S S Tambo Maru for Osaka:—1500 bales Indian raw cotton, N M K Kaisha; 300 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Yokohama:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, TM Kaisha Ltd.

S S Himalaya Maru for Kobe:—250 bales Indian raw cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Kobe:—1000 bales Indian raw cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 600 bales Cty. raw cotton, Currimbhoy and Co Ltd; 300 bales Indian raw cotton, H Rambhagat and Co; 335 bales Indian raw cotton, Gobhai Karanjia and Co.

S S Nagpore for Osaka:—300 bales Indian raw cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 18.

S S Welliasino from Manchester, Agents James Finlay and Co:—351 bales 342 cases cottons, 292 cases 131 bales cotton yarn, 100 bales grey cotton yarn, 30 cases toilet soap, 88 bubbles lubricating oil, 62 cases household soap, 300 bales old newspapers.

From Glasgow:—213 cases cotton, 18 cases dyed cottons, 460 cases whisky, 85 cases wine, 40 cases bar soap, 1800 cases household acid gas.

From Liverpool:—14 bales cottons, 200 bales American raw cotton, 461 cases common soap, 105 cases toilet soap, 1175 boxes soap, 910 kegs paint, 230 drums oil, 4035 pieces earthenware troughs, 100 cases glycerine.

S S Ahmedi from Basrah, Agents Shoroff Hassam and Co:—13193 baskets wet dates, 663 bags dry dates, 211 bundles specie.

From Mohammerah:—600 baskets wet dates, 107 bags gum, 175 bags 14 cases almonds.

From Bushire:—734 bags gum, 27 bundles skin, 106 tons 117 bags almond kernels.

S S Malwa from London, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie:— 400 pieces millboard discs, 58 cases ribbons, 20 cases confectionery, 100 cases books, 90 cases toilet soap, 20 cases cigarettes, 1126 cases 439 packages brandy, 50 cases cheese, 1[illegible] cases beer, 10 cases wine, 15 cases boot polish, 10 cases 170 pieces Ancabones, 10 drums methylated spirits, 20 kegs paint.

From Marseilles:—100 bags almonds, 87 cases brandy.

From Aden:—139 bags gum.

S S Pundit from Java Ports, Agents Turner Morrison and Co:—From Sourbaya:—15821 bags sugar.

From Pasuruan:—1362 bags sugar.

From Chemorokan:—14656 bags sugar.

From Samarang:—25812 bags sugar.

ALLEGED FORGING OF TRAVELLING WARRANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 18.

Mr. J. Rodgers, City Magistrate to-day framed charges against a young Parsee named Framji Asha for issuing Military travelling warrants for procuring Railway tickets thereby and selling such tickets for his own benefit. On 24th September last, it is alleged that he procured seven Second Class and seven Intermediate Class Railway tickets from Poona to Bombay and sold them to persons travelling to Bombay. According to evidence laid by the police, the accused was a Head Clerk on Board the hospitalship "Vita". This vessel on reaching England was turned into an ambulance transport and the accused kept a rubber stamp and travelling warrants which it had been his duty till then to issue to military invalids. On demobilization, he appears to have used some of the warrants in the manner described in order to procure money for himself. The case is proceeding.

CONGRESS ENQUIRY IN MALABAR.

NO CAUSE OF FEAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

The Kerala Provincial Congress Committee has just issued a manifesto in reply to those issued by certain Hindu and Mahomedan leaders of Malabar expressing fear in connection with an enquiry by the Congress Committee into causes of the Malabar Rebellion. The Committee attributes anxiety expressed in the said manifesto to the nervousness of the persons concerned and says that if people do not help the Committee in its initial enquiry out of fear or aversion, they would be doing the greatest disservice not only to Malabar but to the whole of India.

It is officially announced that Dr. Sapru and Mr. Thompson attended the meetings of the Standing Committee of Chamber of Princes which recently held its session in Delhi. (A. P.)

The Punjab Legislative Council after a short sitting on the 18th instant adjourned *Sine die*.

The President of the All-Burma Council of Association of Buddhist Monks has instructed all those who acknowledge his authority to refrain from interfering with the Legislative Council election to be held on Tuesday next. (A. P.)

G. I. P. AND ITS EMPLOYEES.

RACE AND COLOUR DISCRIMINATIONS.

The "G. I. P. Union Monthly"—the official organ of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, Dadar, writes:—

FIRST DISPARITY.

Section A.—The rules in this section are applicable to all permanent superior staff and European and Anglo-Indian empoyees drawing Rs. 300 p.m. and over or on incremental pay, the sanctioned maximum of which is Rs. 30 p.m. or over.

Section B.:—The rules in this section are applicate to non-European employees in permanent employ not on daily pay the maximum salary of whose appointment is less than Rs. 300.

Section C.:—The rules in this section are applicable to non-Europeans employees not on daily pay who are not provided for in Sections A. and B. They do not apply to the menial staff. The expression "Non-European" shall not embrace Americans and other non-Asiatics of pure descent who shall rank with Europeans in Leave Rules but Armenians, other non-Indian Asiatics, Goanese and West Indians of Negro descent pure or mixed are to be classed with non-Europeans.

It is not understood why, if in the superior grade Indians are considered equal to others, in the subordinate grade they should be differentially treated. An Indian on Rs. 600 ought not to get less leave than a non-Indian on Rs. 40. This does not require any argument.

SECOND DISPARITY.

Section A.—The amount of furlough earned by an employee is one fourth of his active service.

Section B.—The Agent may at his discretion grant furlough, sick leave or combined leave out of India to permanent European and Eurasian Employees the maximum salaries of whose appointments are less than Rs. 300 who would ordinarily come under Section B.

There is no rule for the staff under Section C. re: furlough as in the opinion of the Administration, they do not deserve it.

THIRD DISPARITY.

Section A.—No deduction of pay need be made for short periods of absence in case of an employee actually laid up by sickness to the extent of 60 days in each calendar year.

Section B.—No deduction of pay need be made for short periods of absence on account of duly certified sickness to the extent of 60 days in each calendar.

Section C.—On production of a certificate from the Company's Medical Officer to the effect that owing to ill-health, leave of absence is necessary, sick leave "on half pay" may be granted by Heads of Departments to the extent of 30 days for each year's service upto a maximum of 60 days after two years' service.

An Indian is not supposed to be sick very often. If he does become sick, his family suffers as they have to maintain themselves on half pay. Indian wives must therefore be educated to be extra careful for the health of their husbands and the latter should be extra careful for the former. All the family members must be sickness-proof until the G. I. P. Railway Leave Rules are revised!

FOURTH DISPARITY.

Section A.—Privilege leave may be accumulated to the extent of three calendar months.

Section B.—In the case of deserving employees, the Agent, grants cumulative privilege leave.

Section C.—A deserving non-European with not less than 20 years' approved service may at the Agent's discretion be given privilege leave on full pay limited to 3 months.

A non-European becomes fit for combined privilege leave after 20 years' service! We doubt very much whether after 20 years he will have 3 months' leave at his credit, for as soon as he is sick, he has to use up all the privilege leave available. He cannot remain sickness-proof after a long service. Privilege leave can only be accumulated in the beginning of the service.

There are several other disparities, but they cannot be mentioned in this small paper. The fact is that Indians are not thought fit to be given the same consideration as non-Indians, and the proof is that Indians did not complain a word about it until some 3 years ago and therefore the Administration does not think it necessary to revise the rules at once. H. E. The Viceroy evidently made a mistake in stating in public that there should be no humiliation of Indians because they are Indians. If his statement is right, then somebody should be held responsible for the delay and Indians should be compensated for the amount lost by them under the present rules, for the revision of which, orders were issued by the Board three years ago. Think of what would have happened to a subordinate who should have delayed an important case for three years!

Do not the special leave rules made for Class A and B, increase the expenses of the Company? Is economy to be practised only by Class "C"?

Scale for Officers of District rank and below.—B. Junior 450-50-1150. B. Senior 700-50-1550. A. Junior 525-50-1225. A. Senior 775-50-1625.

The officers have already drawn their wages according to this scale with effect from April 1921, inspite of the fact that the G. I. P. Railway worked at a loss of Rs. 2,40,05,508 during the year 1921-22.

Scale for Subordinates.—The following letter No. 119 A. S. 71 of 11-11-21 has been received from the Agent:—

"I have received several appeals and telegrams from certain of the staff in which it is stated that it is understood that sanction to the introduction of a Time Scale has been received from the Board but that it is not out.

This is not correct. No proposals have yet been submitted to the Board and although the question was considered by the late Agent no reference was made to the Board.

The request from the staff to introduce a time scale for office clerical staff is now being considered and as soon as orders are received from the Board the staff will be advised.

Nearly one year has passed since the above reply was given by the Agent and no orders have yet been received from the Board. The G. I. P. Officers, however, deserved first consideration of the Board. If you want to know the reason, please see the following extract from the Memorandum sent by the Hon. Mr. S. P. O'Donnell, Secretary to the Government of India to all Local Governments and Administrations on the question of the Indianisation of the All India services dated Simla May 30 1922:— ,

"It is not impossible that if difficult conditions as regards employment continue to be felt in England, the Dominions and the Colonies, the Time Scale of pay and pensions of the Indian services may prove an attraction sufficient to induce the right stamp of man to expatriate himself from England for a considerable portion of his life and elect for service in India."

It is difficult to understand why the G. I. P. Railway is working at a loss, and why there is no money left to introduce a Time Scale for subordinates? If you understand it, join the Union to-day, fill up the form attached and send your subscription (one day's wages) to the Branch Secretary of your district at Bombay, Dhond, Sholapur, Manmad, Bhusawal, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Bina, Jhansi, Cawnpore; or Delhi Sadar.

GURU-KA-BAGH AFFAIR.

WRONG NOT REDRESSED.

MAHANT'S ACTION MAKES STRUGGLE KEENER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 18.

The Shiromani Gurdwara Parbhandak Committee state that it is their duty to inform the public that it should not be thought that the wrong is redressed or that the principle for which the Sikhs are suffering has been recognised by the Government. The Committee maintain that the lands attached to the Gurdwara are under its control and that the Mahant has no right to give the lands on lease. The jathas that have gone to seek arrest have done as a protest against the infringement of the *Panth's* rights. Sir Ganga Ram now succeeds to the supposed rights of the Mahant for a year thus affording the authorities a pretext to retire from the awkward position. The Mahant has nothing to do with either the Gurdwara or its property and has no power to dictate as to the future of either. The general problem of Gurdwara reform is no nearer a solution. The principle we uphold remains unrecognised and thousands of Sikhs are suffering in jail. The effect of the Mahant's action will be to make the struggle keener.

GURDWARA BILL AN INSULT TO SIKH COMMUNITY.

In another communique the Committee state that the Gurdwara Bill has been passed in spite of the united opposition of the whole Sikh community. The Committee will have nothing to do with the Bill and it is unthinkable that any Sikh will cooperate in its enforcement. The Bill is an insult to the Sikh community and with its passing goes the last hope of achieving the purpose of Gurdwara reform with the help of legislation. The Sikhs must now rely on their Sat Guru alone to bring about Gurdwara reform through the moral force and suffering of the *panth*. Their energy must now be concentrated on this one objective only and bring all *panthic* Gurdwaras under *panthic* control. The Mahants and other custodians of *panthic* Gurdwaras must clearly understand that the *panth* is determined in this righteous cause and will not be deterred from its purpose. Their best interest also lie in coming to a speedy agreement with the *panth* which, however, stern towards the recalcitrants, can be generous and forgiving those who turn back to the *panth* and do the duty assigned to them.

AKALIS PERMITTED TO CUT WOOD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 17

The total arrests since the forcible dispersals ceased were 5,533. The arrests at Gurukabaga have ceased and the Akalis have to-day been permitted to cut wood without interruption. Shortly after noon to-day, the Deputy Commissioner wrote to the Superintendent of Police to the effect taht Sir Ganagara Raibahadur of Lahore had obtained lease of the Gurukabagh lands and that the police were to be withdrawn with the exception of five men whose duty would be to guard Mahant Sunder Dass.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

The Joint Hon. Secretary, Reception Committee, Bombay Suburban District Conference, writes:—

The Reception Committee of the above Conference has resolved that in view of the political situation created in the country by the Report of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee the ensuing Bombay Suburban District Conference at Ghatkopar be held in January 1923 after the decision of the next Indian National Congress at Gaya; and that therefore the election of the President be postponed till that time; and that the suggestions of names for the Presidentship of the Conference should be sent to the Reception Committee the latest on the 10th January 1923.

THE SINN FEIN MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

AN INTERNEE ON A SHIP.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The election in Fermanagh and Tyrone, in which two Conservatives were defeated, was fought on the issue as to whether the two counties should remain under the Northern Government. The successful Sinn Feiner, Mr. Cahir Healy, is an internee on a ship in Lough Larne and was not allowed even to communicate his views to the electors.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Fermanagh and Tyrone have returned a Sinn Feiner and a Nationalist respectively.

RELATIONSHIP OF TWO LIBERAL WINGS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The future relationship of the two Liberal wings is being discussed with a view to an independent majority secured by the Conservatives. There is a tendency to believe that the ex-Coalition Liberals will eventually merge with the "Wee Frees", and that Mr. Chamberlain's followers will drift back into the Government benches. An obstacle to this, however, is that many National Liberals, especially the Scottish members, owe their seats to the Tory votes. The step might provoke difficulties with their constituents.

MR. CHARLES ROBERTS - LIBERAL.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Mr. Roberts, previously mentioned as having been returned for Norwich is Mr. George Roberts the ex-Food Controller, and not Mr. Charles Roberts at one time Under-Secretary for India, who has gained a seat for the Liberals at Derby.

NO COMPACT MAJORITY.

The York press emphasises the fact that Mr. Bonar Law's majority is not compact and homogeneous and emphasises the significance of the Labour gains.

CONSERVATIVES SCORE HEAVILY.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

An analysis of the aggregate votes in the election hitherto polled gives the Conservatives 5,746,000; Labour, 4,356,000; Liberals 2,769,000; and National Liberals, 1,565,000.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Col. Howard Bury of the Everest expedition has been returned as a Conservative for the Bilston division, Wolverhampton, with a majority of 1,905. Mr. H. W. Sparkes, formerly a solicitor in India, has been returned as a Conservative for Tiverton. Mr. Wardlaw Milne, Conservative, formerly Lieut.-Colonel in the Bombay Artillery, has been returned for Kidderminster with a majority of 10.508. Lieut.-Colonel Murray and General Hunter Weston have, also, been elected.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

The result for the London University is as follows:—

Sir Sydney Russell-Wells, Unionist,	3,833
Mr. Pollard, Liberal, ...	2,180
Mr. H. G. Wells, Labour, ...	1,427

NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 17 (midnight).

Three more election results were announced to-day. Two were for the constituencies of Argyll and Caithness and showed no change, being won by the National Liberals. The third was for North-East Derbyshire and was only arrived at, after excitement caused by six recounts. This seat was won by Labour and was a gain for that party, compared with the last election. Only seven results have still to be declared. Although some uncertainty exists regarding the allegiance to Mr. Bonar Law of a few independent members elected, it is generally agreed that his party commands 343 votes and that it possesses a clear majority of 71 over all the other parties. The results which remain to be announced are not expected to alter this complexion of the new House of Commons. The Parliament meets next Monday. Two or three days will be occupied by the oath-taking of the members and on Thursday, Parliament will be formally opened by the King. The speech from the Throne, which will be unusually short, is expected to deal exclusively with the ratification of the constitution of the Irish Free State which, by (the terms of) the Anglo-Irish Treaty, must take place by December 6th. A brief reference may, however, be made to the Lausanne Conference. The session will be devoted mainly to a final settlement of the Irish Free State question, and will last about ten days.—(B. O. W.)

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

The following is the programme of lectures for the 1st week. Time 5 to 6 p.m.:—

Dr. V. N. Bhajekar, Monday the 20th; Dr. A. K. Contractor, Tuesday the 21st; Dr. B. P. B. Naidu, Wednesday the 22nd; Dr. R. D. Shirwalkar, Thursday the 23rd; Dr. M. V. Mehta, Friday the 24th; Dr. R. P. Ratnakar, Saturday the 25th.

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Mr. SATYENDRANATH TAGORE writes:—This is to certify Mr. Wagh has executed a plaster bust of my brother, Rabindranath Tagore, which shows much more than average merit and is in fact a much better likeness than the last one done by a European Sculptor. Mr. Wagh holds several certificates for good work done by him and deserves encouragement.—16th May, 1915.

Mrs. BESANT writes:—The Bust of Lok Tilak is an admirable and vivid likeness and is the best in my opinion. The bust of Sir Rabindranath Tagore, made by Mr. Wagh is also a pleasing likeness.

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WAY TO PEACE

WITHDRAW FROM MESOPOTAMIA

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Let no one say that it is the soldiers who make war, at any rate when they are British soldiers. Cries Mr. Lovat Fraser in the Sunway Pictorial." If General Sir Charles Harington, our Commander-in-Chief at Constantinople, had been a fire-eating swashbuckler, and if he had not exercised a wise discretion in interpreting the instructions he received from Downing Street, we might by this time have been engaged in a war in the Near East which would have lasted for years. We give peerages and grants of money and laurel wreaths and the thanks of Parliament to generals who win campaigns. What are we going to do for the General who has saved this country from conscription and from an outlay which might have reached two thousand million pounds?

Yet the danger of war in the Near East has not entirely passed away. A great amount of inflammable material is strewn about between the Danube and the Tigris. We shall never be free from the risk of war until we change our Government, and get rid of Ministers who are always ready to manufacture an ultimatium while you wait Even turning out our war-makers will not suffice. Our further duty is to limit the British Empire in Asia to the dimensions of 1914, and to withdraw our troops from all points at which their presence is now superfluors. The really disturbing element in the Near East is now the present British Government.

In indicating the lines upon which a lasting peace may be made in the Near East, I will take first the case of Mesopotamia. Three days ago the British public were astounded to learn that our Government have concluded with the puppet "King" Feisal of Bagdad a new Treaty which means that we are to remain in Mesopotamia for the next twenty years. Feisal receives the semblance of independence, but he is to be under our tutelage, and in return we are to give him "armed support and assistance" and also "financial assistance." I do not hesitate to affirm that in practice the Treaty will mean the maintenance of a substantial British Army in Mesopotamia, the waging of incessant minor campaigns at our expense, and a big annual drain upon the British taxpayer.

Fortunately this preposterous Treaty must be sanctioned by both Houses of Parliament, but I go a good deal further. I say that the Mesopotamia Treaty must be made a test issue at the coming General Election. What our acquisitive Government are trying to do is to add 180,000 square miles to the British Empire, mostly very light soil which we do not want. We sent nearly 900,000 men to Mesopotamia during the war, and at one time our maximum strength there was close upon half a million. Since the Armistice we have spent there over £100,000,000. We ought to cut our losses and withdraw.

When Maude took Bagdad the most ridiculous statements were made in official and social circles in London about Mesopotamia. Ministers used to go about whispering, and even saying openly at dinner tables, that "what we should get out of Mesopotamia would pay the whole cost of the war!" They were always declaring that it was "a second Egypt," If the British taxpayer ever had his burdens lightened through our presence in Egypt, I have still to hear about it; Mesopotamia is really a second Arabia Deserta. Egypt has a docile population of 12,000,000, an inexhaustible supply of labour, cultivable land of amazing fertility, and easy irrigation. If we spent £80,000,000 on draining and irrigating Mesopotamia, which is the lowest comprehensive estimate I have seen, we should still be unable to get labour for extensive cultivation. The 3,000,000 Arabs are unwilling to work and Indians wiill not stay there. But the real reason why we should leave Mesopotamia is that our occupation means frequent war with the tribes.

If our occupation of Mesopotamia is a continual incentive to further warfare, still more must this be said of Palestine, where a Jew High Commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel, is holding down the predominant Arab population with the aid of armoured cars and aeroplanes. We are told that we must stay in Palestine because Earl Balfour once wrote a letter promising in effect that the poor British taxpayer would pay for its conversion into a "Jewish national home." It said that Earl Balfour's promise was backed by the Cabinet, but the latter has always been repudiated with disgust by the British public. Palestine should be another test issue at the coming General Election.

We all like Earl Balfour because he is so amiable and charming and eloquent and learned, and still more because he did os well in America, and also at Geneva; but when I can find time I want to write a book called "The Mistakes of Earl Balfour." It is true that long ago during one brief outbrust of energy he governed Ireland resolutely, that he ordered Buller to stand firm after the battle of Colenso, and that he was the only great Tory who saw what was coming and remained in London on the first fateful Saturday and Sunday of August, 1914. Yet as Prime Minister he led his party from great strength to utter ruin; by his errors of judgment while in office he helped to impair the efficiency of the Indian Army, as was discovered in Mesopotamia; he had a strong share of responsibility for Gallipoli, but escaped blame because he was not in the Cabinet; he was one of the Ministers who persistently insisted on sending Townshend to take Bagdad; and it was during his reign of somnolence at the Admiralty that the German submarine campaign was permitted to flare up to its greatest height. But Earl Balfour never did a graver disservice to his countrymen than when he tied the millstone of a "Jewish national home" around our necks.

No plan of peace will be effectual which does not terminate for ever the attempt to turn Palestine into a "Jewish national home." Only ten per cent. of the people of Palestine are Jews, and when we try to give them the country with the help of British bayonets we are attempting a foolish and impossible thing. The fundamental cause of our failure in Mesopotamia is that we have brought in a "king" from outside, and tried to create an administration which the inhabitants cannot afford. In Palestine we are giving control to a small minority. Our only possible course is withdrawal.

We have long promised the Turks that when peace is finally concluded we will withdraw our troops from Constantinople. My plan of peace includes the removal at the earliest possible date of the whole "British Army of the Black Sea," an inflated and bombastic designation which is believed to have been invented by Mr. Winston Churchill. I am convinced that if we leave Turks alone they will let us alone, and that our best interests lie in coming to a good understanding with them and with all Islamic communities. We should not leave a single British soldier in the Balkan Peninsula or in Asia Minor. When all the Balkan peoples were fighting each other in 1912 and 1913 we never dreamed of rushing in, and we need not do so now. What the Balkans want is a rest from Western interference.

I consider that if the Turks recover Thrace as far as the River Maritza, they will be receiving back as much European territory as they can expect. My own view is that though Greece is now shorn of most of her new conquests, she still possesses more than she can safely hold. Do we want peace in the Near East, or do we not? If we do, then Bulgaria ought to have an outlet to the Mediterranean. She was promised one in 1878, but the chance was taken away from her at the Berlin Congress. I have never thought the Bulgars an attractive race, but I know them to be tenacious, and I am sure that unless they are given a portholle through which they can breathe free air, there will always be trouble in the Balkans.

Because Rumania is generally classed as a Balkan State, I rather reluctantly add a word about her new boundaries. We owe much to the Rumanians, and they deserve well at our hands; but I wish they had kept their old natural western frontier on the line of the Transylvanian Alps. I think Rumania got too big a slice of Hungary, and that her new frontier will be a seed-bed of future war. Few Britons know much about these regions, but once I spent a little time studying on the spot Transylvania and the eastern Hungarian plain, and from what I remember of local conditions I do not think the Rumanian settlement will be permanent.

Here is my plan of peace in a nutshell. We should clear out of Mesopotamia, Palestine and all Turkish territory. Leave the Turks to work out their own salvation. Do not worry too much about "the freedom of the Straits," because no one knows what it means. Tell the Greeks to give up vain dream. Give Bulgaria a Mediterranean port. Advice Rumani a to reconsider her acquisitions in Hungary Above all, let every Britron say "We will never engage in war again about the Balkans or the Near East."

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspapers Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor), at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.